FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq announced new air raids on Iranian targets in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 11 November, stating that Iraqi planes struck at the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex, scoring "accurate blows," while other Iraqi aircraft inflicted "destructive blows" on the missiles and radars used in the port's antiaircraft defense system. Iraqi warplanes also raided the Imam Hasan oil fields, setting pumps and separators on fire, the communique added. Iraqi planes launched fresh raids the following day, according to a statement carried by Voice of the Masses, hitting refineries and a power station in Esfahan and striking again at the Imam Hasan oil pumping stations. A communique broadcast by the radio reported raids on three Iranian Revolution Guards Corps camps 12 November, asserting that the attacks killed "large numbers of the rogues."

For Iran's part, IRNA acknowledged that an industrial target in Bandar-e Mahshahr was damaged in an 11 November Iraqi raid, but claimed that an Iraqi MiG-23 was shot down by antiaircraft fire. The 12 November Iraqi raid on Esfahan damaged two industrial units, killed 7 civilians, and wounded 25 others, IRNA stated. An Iranian military spokesman cited by the agency warned that Iran would begin shelling three Iraqi cities 12 November in retaliation for the renewed Iraqi air raids.

Regarding Iranian military preparations at the battlefronts, Tehran radio broadcast Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust's remark that Iran is providing its troops with filters and decontamination equipment to combat Iraqi chemical weapons. He also noted plans to send another 100,000 volunteers to the war fronts, IRNA noted.

As for the controversy over alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the head of the Danish seaman's union told AFP that Danish ships carried at least nine arms shipments to Iran this year, including secret U.S. deliveries. AFP also cited the Paris weekly *Petrostrategies' report that the United States has withdrawn its* AWACS support for Iraq in response to an Iranian promise to help free the U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Iran

Internal Situation — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri discussed "important" issues with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni during a meeting reported by Tehran radio 10 November. In Paris, the Mojahedin-e Khalq stated that the Iranian Army's chief counterintelligence officer has been arrested in Tehran for allegedly disclosing military information. In another internal development, IRNA announced that two "agents of international imperialism" were arrested after an unsuccessful attempt to hijack an airliner travelling from Tehran to Tabriz 10 November.

Saudi Oil Message — A message from Saudi King Fahd to President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed Saudi Arabia's desire for greater collaboration with Iran on OPEC issues and requested Iran's support for a satisfactory pricing policy, Tehran radio reported. The message, which was delivered by the Saudi charge d'affaires 10 November, also expressed the two countries' "unanimity" of views concerning oil and OPEC, the radio said.

Agreement With France — France and Iran will shortly sign an agreement on the settlement of the financial dispute which has hindered the normalization of their relations, the French foreign minister disclosed in an 11 November television interview cited by Paris radio. He refused to make any connection between the normalization of French-Iranian relations and the possible release of more French hostages in Lebanon.

Syria and Lebanon

Release of French Hostages — Two French hostages released by their captors in Lebanon were handed over to French officials at the Syrian Foreign Ministry in Damascus 11 November, Damascus radio reported, adding that the French envoys expressed France's appreciation and gratitude for Syria's "great efforts and effective assistance" to secure the hostages' release. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' acknowledged that France's political stand was a "catalytic" factor in securing the hostages' release, and he said a close reading of the EEC statement confirms that the European view on Syria "does not agree and is not compatible with British claims." Syria distinguishes between Britain's "anti-Syrian" stand and the stands of the other European states, Al-Shar' said, and when the Europeans declare that they do not intend to sell arms to Syria, they know that the latter "never" imports arms from Western countries anyway. A Damascus radio report on the EEC measures likewise cited the view of "observers" that the Thatcher government failed to persuade the Europeans to take the measures it hoped for, adding that this follows statements by several Western officials that Syria is unconnected with international terrorism and that it plays and important and basic role in the Middle East.

In Lebanon, the Organization of Revolutionary Justice said it had decided to release the two Frenchmen after "promises" made by the French Government concerning its demands, according to AFP.

Soviet Visitors in Damascus — Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas received visiting Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy and an accompanying delegation 10 November, Damascus radio noted, adding that they discussed cooperation between their two armies.

Lebanon Camps War — The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said eight people were killed in Amal-Palestinian fighting around Burj al-Barajinah 10 November and cited a PFLP report that three people were killed inside the camp by Amal shelling the following day. In remarks cited by Beirut radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri asserted that his movement seeks an immediate and

final cease-fire with the Palestinians, but he reaffirmed a number of Amal demands and stressed that only Amal is allowed to carry weapons and maintain security in southern Lebanon.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak swore in the new cabinet under Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi 12 November, MENA reported. According to a presidential decree broadcast by Cairo radio 11 November, the majority of ministers retained their portfolios, including the four deputy prime ministers. Muhammad 'Ali al-Razzaz was appointed finance minister replacing Mahmud Salah Hamid who was named governor of the Central Bank with the rank of deputy prime minister, MENA reported. Outgoing Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti was elected speaker of the Consultative Council, the agency noted.

In an interview with Cairo radio 10 November, Prime Minister Sidqi affirmed that subsidies for basic commodities will continue and his government will try to administer them more efficiently.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Mordekhay Vanunu was recently transferred to a regular prison, IDF radio disclosed, adding that "senior sources" said the location of the prison is "sensitive." He will probably be charged with espionage, but not with treason, Jerusalem radio reported. As for Britain's request for an explanation of how Vanunu was transferred to Israel, a senior official cited *by Davar said Israel does not intend to explain this, though he* emphasized that Vanunu was not kidnapped on British territory.

Shamir on Leftists — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described members of the delegation which held talks with PLO members in Romania as "pro-PLO traitors," Jerusalem radio reported 12 November.

Haniyah Deportation — The High Court of Justice issued a temporary order preventing the IDF from implementing its expulsion order against *Al-Sha'b* editor Akram Haniyah, according to Jerusalem radio.

Libya

In response to EEC sanctions against Syria, the Foreign Liaison Bureau announced 11 November that Libya will halt weapons imports from EEC countries and called on other Arab countries to follow its example, Tripoli radio reported. The EEC's "anti-Arab measures" were another example of "submitting to U.S. orders," according to a JANA commentary cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur denied that Libya bombed and shelled areas of northern Chad, in 11 November remarks cited by Libreville Africa No 1 radio. The minister also rebutted allegations that Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei is under detention in Libya, AFP reported 10 November.

According to a Libyan official cited by KUNA, Libya and Tunisia made progress in the second round of talks to resolve a dispute which followed the August 1985 departure of thousands of Tunisian workers.

Algeria

A Constantine Governorate statement broadcast by Algiers radio 10 November accused "subversive elements" of exploiting "secondary issues" to incite riots in the city during recent days. The statement urged all students to return to classes and stressed that the authorities will "stand firm" against attempts to undermine public order.

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Ershad Address on Passage of 7th Amendment

BK101619 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1345 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Address to nation by Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad — live or recorded]

[Text] Greetings dear countrymen. I have come before you on a very auspicious and important day in the history of our nation and people. It is a matter of great satisfaction that, with your active participation, the Seventh Amendment Bill to the Constitution was passed today in the elected Parliament. With the adoption of this bill all activities, reforms, laws, and regulations of my government from 24 March 1982 until today are being ratified. We have crossed today into the last phase of the solemn assurance I gave 4 and 1/2 years ago on the transition to democracy.

I said at the inauguration of the third session of Bangladesh Parliament on 10 July that I expect your cooperation for the total lifting of martial law within the shortest possible time without creating any legal or constitutional vacuum. That hope has been fulfilled today. I have received generous cooperation from my countrymen and the Parliament for the implementation of the transition to democracy.

The parliamentary and presidential elections were held in a peaceful and orderly manner. You extended to me enthusiastic and overwhelming support in the presidential election. By adopting the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution today you have opened the door for Parliament, the introduction of a full-fledged democratic system and revival of the constitutional government. This is not only the success of 4 and 1/2 years of untiring efforts by me and my government. This is not only the embodiment of my carefully nurtured dream. This is also the fulfillment of the aspirations of hundreds and thousands of martyrs of our great liberation war and the wishes of the people.

Today, a new era has begun in our history. It is an era of democracy, an era of victory for the people's rights, an era of progress on the path of democracy. On this day, for which we have waited so long, I am begging for the blessings from merciful Allah. I am seeking strength from the great Creater for marching calmly and steadfastly as members of the new era. On this day of success and on this glorious occasion of victory I extend to you my greetings and deep gratitude.

Dear countrymen, at the time of my taking of administrative responsibility in 1982, I promised that we would be returning to the democratic constitutional system within 2 years. But we were not able to do so. It took 4 and 1/2 years to reach the present situation. You know what the causes are for this delay. During the past 4 and 1/2 years I and my government worked patiently and sincerely for the attainment of our goal and for the fulfillment of our pledges. At times, the situation and the circumstances were not favorable and we were frustrated only because the responsibility we undertook as our duty for the attainment of the cherished goal was (?existing in our breath). We have once again been able to prove with your cooperation that if a goal is set and faith is strong, Allah surely showers success. [words indistinct]

I offer my gratefulness to Allah and once again express my sincere gratitude to you. Good bye. Long live Bangladesh.

Ershad Approves Bill

BK111555 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The president gave his assent to the Constitution Seventh Amendment Bill 1986 at a simple ceremony at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka this morning. The bill was passed by more than two-thirds majority of the members of the Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] in its second session held yesterday. The bill was submitted to the president after its adoption for his assent. Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, deputy prime ministers, and ministers were present on the occasion.

Opposition Terms End of Martial Law 'Sham'

BK110918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 11 (AFP) — Opposition leaders Tuesday dismissed the end of martial law in Bangladesh as a sham and vowed to continue pressing for political reforms in one of the world's poorest nations.

President Hussain Mohammad Ershad lifted four years of military rule Monday and restored the Constitution after Parliament passed a bill that indemnified him for overthrowing a civilian government in a bloodless coup in March 1982.

Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed said the day's sequence of events painted "a black chapter" in the history of Bangladesh. "It is a tragedy for democracy," she said, adding that the controversial legislation had legitimized what she called the "ambitions" of Army officers. It would also be a temptation for others to commit "illegal actions," said Sheikh Hasina, who heads an eight-party alliance which has boycotted parliamentary sittings since disputed elections earlier this year in which it won 96 of the 330 seats.

Begum Khaleda Zia, head of the Bangladesh National Party, pledged to intensify the opposition movement "with the ultimate goal of compelling the present government to step down from power." "We do not recognize the government or Parliament as legally elected ones, and as such we are not bothered with the passage of the bill or the lifting of martial law," he said.

"The practice of legalizing forced military takeovers might invite martial law in the country in the future," added Amir Abbas Ali Khan, chief of the Jamaat-e-Islami Party.

Monday's vote on the controversial bill ratifying President Ershad's martial law rule came amid violence across Dhaka during a half-day strike called by the opposition to protest the bill. A 14-year-old boy was killed and at least a dozen people injured in clashes as demonstrators hurled stones and firecrackers at police who responded with baton charges and firecrackers. The lifting of martial law makes Mr Ershad a civilian president and formally cuts his links with the Armed Forces, from which he had already retired and relinquished his post as

Army chief of staff. He remains, however, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces under the Constitution.

When Parliament is not in session, Mr Ershad will be able to issue presidential proclamations on any urgent issues, but these will need subsequent approval by the MP's, political observers in Dhaka noted. In a difficult law-and-order situation, he could constitutionally proclaim an emergency, but only as a temporary measure.

Mr Ershad, 56, who won a presidential election last month which had been boycotted by the major opposition parties, announced the end to martial law shortly after the 330-seat Parliament passed the indemnifiction bill by just two votes over the necessary twi-thirds majority. The bill immunizes the president from being challenged in court for the March 1982 coup and validates all orders, actions. and appointments he made under martial law since then.

Former Foreign Minister Kamal Hossain, an Awami League member who had helped frame the Bangladeshi Constitution, said the fact that the bill was passed before martial law was lifted rendered it "meaningless." "No part of the Constitution can be amended before the lifting of martial law and the complete restoration of the Constitution," he said.

'At Least 100' Injured in Clash With Police

BK111604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Dhaka, Nov 11 (AFP) — More than 100 people were injured here Tuesday when police broke up an opposition procession held to protest the alleged shooting of a youth by police Monday, eye-witnesses said. Police fired tear gas and baton-charged the procession led by opposition leader Begum Khaleda Zia, who accused police of indiscriminately beating her supporters.

The violence came one day after President Hussain Mohammad Ershad lifted martial law and restored the Constitution after Parliament passed a bill that indemnified him for overthrowing a civilian government in March 1982. [passage omitted]

Monday's vote on the controversial bill ratifying President Ershad's martial law rule came amid violence across Dhaka during a half-day strike called by the opposition to protest the bill. A 14-year-old boy was allegedly shot dead by police Monday and at least a dozen people injured in clashes. Police have denied shooting the boy. Police also rejected opposition charges Tuesday that they indiscriminately beat members of the procession and said the police action came after stones were thrown at government vehicles. Some of the protestors also lobbed firecrackers and stones at policemen, who were forced to fire tear gas shells, police said. At least 12 people were arrested during Tuesday's clashes.

Begum Zia, who heads the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party, was leading the procession after holding a rally at Dhaka's Baitul Mukarram Square to protest the alleged shooting of the 14-year-old boy. After police broke up the procession, Begum Zia rushed to the press club here along with other party leaders to condemn the police action, which she said came "without any provocation." She said that several party activists, including women, were mercilessly beaten by police, but could not provide figures on the number of injured. A correspondent on the scene said that at least 100 people had been injured in the police action. Obaidur Rahman, a former minister and BNP [Bangladesh Nationalist Party] leader, told an aide to Begum Zia was slightly hurt when she was hit by a splinter from a tear gas shell.

Begum Zia earlier pledged to intensify opposition "with the ultimate goal of compelling the present government to step down from power." Other leading opposition leaders echoed her call. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Denies Amassing Troops Near Border
BK110743 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has categorically denied reports that India has amassed troops near its western borders for major maneuvers. He said routine exercises are conducted in various areas during winter. When exercises are carried out close to the Pakistan border, prior information is given to Pakistan. Such information, the spokesman said, will be provided to Pakistan should any major exercise be held close to the border in the coming months.

External Minister on Moscow Visit, SAARC
BK111730 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1545 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Spotlight" Program: Interview with Minister of External Affairs N.D. Tiwari by special correspondent Manohar Takroo; place, date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Takroo] Mr Foreign Minister, well you started off your tenure in the External Affairs Ministry with, what everyone will agree, was an important assignment and which took you to a number of European countries including one of the two superpowers, that is, the Soviet Union, and also the Asian giant — Japan. Would you kindly say what was the purpose of the tour and what was its outcome. We might, perhaps, begin with your visit to Moscow, since, the Soviet Union is going to be in the news here in India for the coming few weeks in view of the forthcoming visit of Mr Gorbachev.

[Tiwari] My visit to Moscow was in the nature of a preparatory one to discuss the substantive proposals which will [be] on the agenda of discussions between General Secretary Gorbachev and Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We hope that four major agreements or statements will be signed or declarations made during the historic Gorbachev visit. One will be a general declaration of principles, another would be an agreement on economic cooperation, further programs and projects that could cover our long-standing economic cooperation. Third could be concerning our consular affairs — opening of new consulates and other consular matters. The fourth could be a general statement on basic issues which encompass the international affairs as of today, including disarmament, nuclear disarmament, and all other matters which are the concern of the international community now a days. So, my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev was a very personal experience for me and Mr Gorbachev highly impressed me as a great person, a very affable and a very amiable personality with a very sincere heart and with a very affectionate and natural linking for the Indian people. We all look forward to his historic visit to India, and we are all very assured that his meeting with our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will be a very successful one and outcome of these talks will be not only a very constructive one for Indo-Soviet relations and lead us to a higher level of friendship but also beneficial to the prospects of peace in the world.

[Takroo] Could you kindly elaborate on these economic agreements that are likely to be signed. Can you [sentence interrupted]

[Tiwari] Well, as I said it would not be very proper for me to mention all the details of the agreements because these should be left to be disclosed properly at the time of signing of the agreement, but there are matters pertaining the development of power, coal, steel, and other modes of technological cooperation. [passage omitted on Tiwari's other visits]

[Takroo] Now, I will come to the next and totally different subject. Here in India, we are going to have the second summit of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] nations, meeting in the next few days; in fact, the preliminary meetings have already started in Bangalore. What are the issues that are likely to be discussed there?

[Tiwari] Well, SAARC is a very laudable regional organization dedicated to regional cooperation as the very name amplifies: South Asian regional cooperation. So, we hope that this summit will give a new dimension to the decisions already taken for regional cooperation. The agenda is being discussed at Bangalore. Tomorrow I am also going. We will have the meeting of the Council of Ministers, consisting of foreign ministers of these seven countries and then we will prepare the draft resolutions and the agenda for the summit meeting. We hope that something positive will come out of this meeting, out of this conference.

[Takroo] Well, since the SAARC has already been meeting for the last few years, I mean, at different levels, and there are already a number of plans which have already been formulated and finalized, will there be any machinery to see that these are implemented?

[Tiwari] Well, you know that we are going to have a SAARC secretariat now and that Katmandu is going to be the headquarters of the SAARC Secretariat, it has been agreed upon, and Bangladesh will [word indistinct] the first general secretaryship. So, then one will have the secretariat and the general secretary, then we will have a SAARC staff, and then it depends, you know, what is the budget of the SAARC. Because the funding and pledging of resources also takes place. Once this is done, we can cut our cloth according to the size of the resources and then we can program ourselves. There are projects, but it is up to the heads of state in the summit meeting to decide what projects to be taken, what resources allocated, what will be the priorities. Let us [see] what happens.

[Takroo) Will the question of funding be decided [sentence interrupted]

[Tiwari] Of course, it has to be decided upon because you have to set up the secretariat and you have to have the rules regarding operation of fund ability. I think we will have.

[Takroo) Well, thank you very much.

[Tiwari] Thank you very much.

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali 'Welcomes' Tamil Nadu Raid

BK101401 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1350 GMT 10 Nov 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Now 10 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali has welcomed Saturday's raid by the Tamil Nadu police who disarmed terrorist groups in several parts of the south Indian state, the mass circulation English language newspaper the *Daily News* reported today.

"Who would have thought that Prabhakaran and his mates would have been taken into custody even for a few moments?, [quotation marks as received] the minister said at a Mahapola meeting at Wellawaya hours after the raids in south India.

He said that as far back as 1984, he had warned Prime Minister Gandhi that the terrorist guns would one day be trained on Indians. This had now begun to happen.

Stressing that the search for a political solution had not been abandoned, nor would be abandoned, Mr Athulathmudali said that it was best to end the problem without the loss of life. However, Colombo could in no way reduce its military preparedness, he said.

Noting that international opinion on the terrorist question was now turning, the minister said the myth that the Colombo government was killing innocent Tamils had been exploded and the terrorists were gradually being exposed.

"I wish I can say that peace is close at hand, but I am not an astrologer.... The government is determined to end this terrorists menance. Patience is necessary to obtain results, so please be patient", he said.

The picture was changing every day. At the time of the Anuradhapura massacre people were stunned and dejected. All those responsible for that atrocity were now dead.

"We did not say then that we would bet all those who took part in that massacre. But having got them, we can now say that we have accomplished that task.

"Nobody dreamed that action would be taken against the terrorists in Tamil Nadu. But that is now happening.... This is not a problem that can be ended overnight. There are no miracles or magic formulate", he said.

It was essential that those who wished to preserve the unitary character of the nation should not be divided. "I am not a pessimist. I am not discouraged by setbacks. I know we are on the correct path and can achieve a reasonable solution", he said.

Raid Responds to Masses' 'Desire'

BK111111 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1010 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 11 (LANWA PUWATH) — 'Operation Tiger' mounted by the Tamil Nadu police last Saturday to crack down on Sri Lankan terrorists came in the wake of a rising crescendo of popular anger against the wave of armed outrage by them, states Indian press reports received by LANKA PUWATH today.

The reports state that the raids on 64 Tamil terrorist establishments in south India were an earnest response to what the masses desire, rather than a deliberate administrative decision. On this score alone, both the centre and the state government deserve praise. In its timing by scope and thoroughness the crackdown on armed Sri Lankan terrorists in Tamil Nadu has few parallels in recent times in intelligent planning and effective implementation, the mass circulation English daily *Tribune* has stated.

Whatever may be the policy impulse behind disarming the Tamil terrorists, the diplomatic fall out is wholely welcome.

It also satisfied the demand of most of the political parties in Tamil Nadu that the Sri Lankans should not be allowed to carry arms and use them against the local people. The press reports state that arms seized from the terrorists were worth several millions of rupees.

Armed police guards had been mounted at the homes of the terrorist leaders. According to the reports, Prabhakaran and Balasingham have been ordered not to venture out of their homes.

Tamil Leaders Said Under 'House Arrest'

BK111226 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1328 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Madras say that all the leaders of the Tamil Eelam freedom fighters who were called in for questioning have been under house arrest since 8 November. This information was confirmed in the statement released by Peter, one of the leaders of the Tigers [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam — LTTE], last night. Reports say that all the organization leaders including the leader of the LTTE and chief military commander, Comrade Velupillai Prabhakaran and Dr Anton Balasingham, have been under detention in their own houses. All India Radio reported that all the members of LTTE, EROS [Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students], EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front], PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam], and TELO [Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization] taken for questioning on Saturday morning were released. However, neither the Government of India nor the Government of Tamil Nadu has published the reason so far for keeping them under house arrest. The New Delhi government has officially announced the reason for the seige and arrest of the members of the Tamil Eelam organizations. It said that the above action was initiated only to restore law and order in Tamil Nadu. The pro-Tamil Nadu and central government newspapers reported that these governments took this decision only after the recent action by the EPRLF and PLOTE against the people of

Tamil Nadu. However, political observers have said that this lame accusation was made only to hoodwink the people of Tamil Nadu. Full details of the situation in India on Saturday and Sunday [8 and 9 November] will be reported in our news bulletin tomorrow.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran met and had discussions last Saturday evening. Reports say that they discussed how to manage the uproar in south India that will arise over the action taken by the central government of India against the Tamil Eelam freedom fighters that morning. Ramachandran's visit to New Delhi within hours of the detention of the freedom fighters by the Indian police for questioning and the seizure of their arms is an important matter. He had sent the written reply from the freedom fighters to New Delhi on the Sri Lankan Government proposals on 3 November.

Tamil Nadu political observers opined that the views expressed by the [Tamil] organizations continuously thereafter were not in consonance with the benevolent efforts of Ramachandran for a settlement and hence the police took action against Tamil Eelam organizations as a warning. However, it is a question of whether there will be an uproarious situation in Tamil Nadu. New Delhi circles reported that Ramachandran had discussions with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on how to handle the situation in case of any explosive — any extremely explosive — situation in the state. Ramachandran also had discussions with Prime Minister Gandhi on the new peace proposals of the Sri Lankan Government and is understood to have urged Rajiv Gandhi to have the Sri Lankan Government hold direct talks with the LTTE and that only then will there be some constructive result. Ramachandran has categorically said that any talks without the participation of the Tamil Eelam freedom fighters, including the LTTE, will not make progress.

Clandestine on Negotiations for Soldiers' Release

BK101431 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1328 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Leaders of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam from Jaffna and Sri Lankan Army officers met and had a discussion in connection with the release of two soldiers yesterday. However, reports say that yesterday's talks did not yield the anticipated results and that further talks may be needed.

Meanwhile, military authorities have said that they buried the body of Major Ganesh [area commander of the Muttur Communist Party of Tamil Eelam] in (?Trincomalee) yesterday evening.

Five Soldiers Killed in Landmine Explosion

BK100901 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0840 GMT 10 Nov 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (LANKA PUWATH) — Five soldiers [were] killed when a separatist terrorist landmine exploded on the Chenkaladi-Maha Oya road in Periyapullimalai, Batticaloa, eastern Sri Lanka this morning, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH. The security forces were on patrol when the landmine was set off by terrorists.

The dead are: Lance Corporal H.K.K. Fernando, Kurunegala, soldiers H.M. Senaratne, Horowpatana, Anil Asoka, Halldumulla, W.A. Kularatne, Pannipitiya, and H.D. Samarasinghe of Badura-Eliya.

LTTE Wounds 19 in Security Forces Attack

BK101215 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1000 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) comrades attacked a security forces patrol on foot as well as in vehicles going from Vavuniya along Mannar road. Reports say that 19 persons were wounded and vehicles were damaged in this (?landmine) attack.

Army Attacks EPRLF Members; Seizes Weapons

BK101213 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1000 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Sri Lankan Army attacked EPRLF (Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front) comrades who were on (?patrol) at Vavuniya, Puwarasankulam area yesterday morning. Reports say that six EPRLF members were killed in this incident. Reports also say that the Army took AK-47 type automatic rifles, mortars, and hand grenades from them.

Khamene'i Briefed on Situation at Fronts

LD091736 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 9, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Sunday received the imam's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) Colonel 'Ali Seyyed Shirazi. The colonel briefed the president on the latest situation at the war fronts.

Meanwhile, the president also received Iran's ambassador to Qatar Baqr Sakha'i here Sunday who briefed him on the friendly relations between Iran and Qatar. The president stressed on the need for expanding bilateral relations with neighbouring countries, especially the Muslim states.

In another meeting earlier the president received Iran's ambassador to Bangkok Reza Hoseyn Miraza-Taheri, here Saturday night. Taheri presented to the president an amount donated by a Thai Muslim to be spent on the battlefronts.

Italy's Craxi Denies Delivery of 'Any' Arms

LD120714 Tehran IRNA in English 0706 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 12, IRNA — The Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in a speech in the parliament here Tuesday denied delivery of any arms to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Italian prime minister, pointing that there has been no deal between Italy and U.S. in sending arms to Iran, emphasized that his country has stopped selling any kind of weapons to the two warring countries since 1984.

Answering to a question of the parliament members on this issue, he further told that he has requested the security forces and the related ministers to prepare a detailed report clarifying the matter.

The Italian state-run television which broadcast Craxi's statements added that export of any kind of arms from Italy requires approval of a special committee comprising of a few ministers. The committee, it added, controls arms sales to other countries.

AFP Reports U.S. Withdrawal of AWACS for Iraq

AU101426 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP) — The United States has withdrawn the support of its Saudi-based AWACS aircraft for Iraq in response to an Iranian promise to help free American hostages in Lebanon, an informed oil-industry weekly said Monday.

Petrostrategies, a respected Paris-based magazine with close contacts in the Arab world, said its information came from "a source very close to the Saudi Arabian royal family." The withdrawal would have the effect of "considerably loosening the vise" that Iraq is trying to impose on Iranian oil exports, the weekly said.

AWACS — Airborne Warning and Control Systems — aircraft play a key role in detecting aircraft buildups and air alerts and in coordinating airbone movements. Their withdrawal means it will be virtually impossible for Iraq to carry out in-flight refuelling and make long-range strikes on Iranian targets, as it did on August 12 in an unexpected raid on the Sirri floating oil terminal at the entrance to the Gulf, *Petrostrategies* said. It thought that Iranian oil terminal at Khark Island, in the northeastern Gulf, would still be exposed to Iraqi attack, but Iran overall would be able to recover much of its lost output.

Petrostrategies said Iraq's blockade tactics against Iranian oil were costing Tehran between 1.53 billion and 1.84 billion dollars a year.

The United States' official stance in the Gulf war is one of neutrality.

AFP: 'Counterintelligence Officer' Arrested

AU101425 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP) - The chief counter-intelligence officer of the Iranian Army, Mohammad Mehdi Katibeh, [name as received], is under arrest in Tehran, the Iranian People's Mojahedin said here Monday.

The Mojahedin's press bureau said Mr Katibeh officially had been arrested for "providing military information" outside the Army, but that his detention marked "the mushrooming of internal crises" in the Iranian regime.

Mr Katibeh's alleged arrest was decided at a high-level meeting which included Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and [Majlis] Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Mojahedin said, adding that Mr Khamene'i had opposed the arrest.

The Mojahedin also said the arrest was not linked with the power struggle surrounding Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, successor- designate of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Iranian military officers held responsible for the failure of the anti-Iraq Dawn IX offensive earlier this year — including Mr Katibeh — have been elbowed out for the past months, the Mojahedin said.

The Mojahedin's press bureau is located near Paris, in the former home of Mojahedin leader Mas'sud Rajavi, who left France for Iraq earlier this year.

IRNA on EC Sanctions Imposed on Syria

LD101804 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] London, Nov 10, IRNA — Fleven members of the European Community (EC) have agreed to soften reprisals against Syria for its alleged complicity in terrorism. At a meeting of the EC foreign ministers in London Monday, they accepted a modified package of sanctions consisting of a ban on arms sales to Damascus, together with a ban on meetings with high ranking Syrian officials, [and] tighter surveillance of Syrian diplomats and Syrian Arab Airlines. From the EC, only Greece refused to support the measures proposed by Britain.

The agreement is seen as a compromise to the imposition of firm economic and diplomatic actions urged by British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe at Luxembourg on October 27. The ministers had rejected demands to restrict missions and ties with the Damascus government.

As in Luxembourg, Greece was outspoken on the issue and remained unconvinced of the British assertions against the Syrian leadership. The Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Theodhoros Pangalos pointed out that Syria had produced its own evidence, which "refuted every point" made by Britain. Speaking on BBC television before the meeting he insisted on rejecting the measures, even though they would not have affected Greece if accepted by the remaining EC members.

Syria has denied any involvement in the attempt to plant a bomb in an Israeli airliner last April, saying the whole affair was fabricated by Mosad, the Zionist regime's intelligence organisation. After last month's London trial of a Jordanian accused of trying to carry out the plot, Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Damascus. Syria responded by expelling the British diplomatic mission.

Preceding the European Community meeting here, a storm erupted further disputing the British allegations, despite subsequent denials. [passage omitted]

Ministry Affirms Support for Syria

LD101714 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 10, IRNA — A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry here described Britain's charges against Syria as 'baseless' and reiterated Iran's support for the Syrian Government, Monday.

The spokesman said that Britain's call for a meeting of the foreign ministers of European Economic Community was in line with the adventurous policy of the U.S. and international Zionism against Muslim strugglers.

He also warned pro-Britain governments not to exert pressure on Syria and called on them to avoid falling into the trap by adopting policies independent of the aggressive ones of the U.S., Britain, and the Zionist regime.

UK Government To Be 'Primary Loser'

LD081326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The scenarios of deception recently concocted by the London government, with full backing from Washington and Tel Aviv, in order to counter Syria's anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist role in the region, after 2 weeks not only have lost their color, but have also become a factor for increased undermining of Thatcher's political prestige among her allies and among the Middle East countries.

Following the denials by high-ranking officials in West European countries with regard to Syria's role in incidents concocted by Britain, some others are now openly stating that Israel and those in opposition to Syrian leader Hafiz al-Asad were prime architects of the alleged planting of a bomb in an Israeli aircraft.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in an interview given to *The Washington Times* said that West German leaders informed him that the Israeli espionage organization, known as Mosad, and the opposition to the Syrian Government, were the architects of the said incident. Although the office of the French Prime Minister announced that these unpleasant remarks were the conclusions reached by the paper's correspondent and that the offices of the FRG chancellor and foreign minister also denied the report carried by *The Washington Times*, nevertheless this in itself confirms the total fiasco of the British plot in setting up a united front against Syria.

In the meantime the Reagan Administration, which is, as usual, the only firm supporter and defender of the policies and measures undertaken by Margaret Thatcher and, in many instances, the exemplar of the British conservatives, is attempting by all possible means to intensify the anti-Syrian climate in order to better achieve its filthy intention.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who returned to Washington from his European tour yesterday, announced that the United States is ready to carry out fresh measures against Syria. In the meantime, in connection with the visit to Israel by the deputy-secretary to the U.S. Defense Department, certain (?papers) have interpreted the reports as being aimed at coordinating a military attack on Syria at a time when other indications, including reconnaissance flights undertaken by U.S. warplanes across the airspace of Syrian coastal waters, also confirm this.

However, reports received from Syria indicate that that country is in a state of full readiness to counter any aggressive step by the United States or Britain. Syria will undoubtedly enjoy the decisive support of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its defense of its anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist aspirations.

All in all it seems that during the next few days, when the EEC foreign ministers will meet in London, British attempts at embroiling the West European governments in its manufactured plot will reach their zenith. Although it is not unlikely that certain governments, in order to save the face of geriatric colonialism, might agree to certain limited and ineffectual diplomatic steps against Syria under pressure from Britain and the United States, undoubtedly, bearing in mind the consequences that would beset London, the primary loser in this artificial plot is the government of the British conservatives which will be increasingly isolated in the region.

'Normalization' Talks Being Held With France

NC101559 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP) — France and Iran are holding talks on a possible "normalization" of their relations, official Iranian

radio said on Monday, describing the policy of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as "intelligent."

The radio statement, monitored in Paris, said that France had "fulfilled several of the conditions set by Iran for a normalization of relations." However, France's continuing support for Iraq in the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war remained the main obstacle, it said.

"Talks are going on between Paris and Tehran, although normalization can never occur so long as France goes on supporting Iraq," the radio commentator said. He added that Mr Chirac was meeting resistance to his policy towards Iran both within the French administration — in particular from President Francois Mitterrand — and from Britain and the United States.

The radio broadcast said that "serious differences" had appeared between Mr Chirac and Mr Mitterrand concerning "whether or not French diplomats could trust the region's progressive states." This appeared to be a reference to France's attitude towards Iran's ally Syria, who is under fire from most Western industrialized states because of its alleged role in an attempt to plant a bomb on an Israeli airliner in London last April.

The radio broadcast coincided with an EEC foreign ministers' meeting in London at which 11 of the 12 Community countries — including France but excluding Greece — agreed to enact limited sanctions against Syria. [passage omitted]

"Mr Chirac is trying to preserve France's long-term interests in this region by breaking with the mistaken policies of the socialists," the Iranian radio said. The broadcast made a violent attack on the pro-Iraqi and pro-Israeli policies implemented by Mr Mitterrand's Socialist Party, which was voted out of office in March. Those policies were "a shameful blot, which it will take France a long time to rub out," it said.

The radio commentator also said that the progressive countries of the Middle East can take advantage of internal French divergences, and of those between France and its Western allies to decrease the pressures exerted by Israel and the United States.

On Friday the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, said Iran would help free the French hostages in Lebanon if France paid back some two billion dollars of a loan which Iran had granted it under the regime of the late shah. A Franco-Iranian financial agreement on repaying the loan was signed in Paris on October 29.

Readiness to Release Egyptian POW's Denied

LD111542 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11, IRNA — A Foreign Ministry official denied here Tuesday claims that Iran is ready to release Egyptian POW's captured in the course of Iraq-Iran war.

In its Tuesday issue, Kuwaiti daily *Al-Ray' Al-'Aam* claimed that Iran was ready to receive an Egyptian delegation for talks on the POW issue.

The pro-Iraqi daily put the number of Egyptian POW's at 13,000.

Plot To Hijack Domestic Flight 10 Nov Foiled

LD110524 Tehran IRNA in English 0520 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tabriz, East Azarbayjan Prov., Nov 11, IRNA — An armed man and woman, agents of international imperialism who attempted to hijack an Iran Air airbus were arrested by flight security guards before carrying out their plot, Monday afternoon [10 November].

The two who were on board the plane on a domestic flight from Tehran to Tabriz, capital of East Azarbayjan Province, were arrested.

The plane landed at Tabriz airport at 1645 hours local time (1315 GMT) and all passengers disembarked the plane safely.

Iraqi Senior Intelligence Officer Killed

LD112152 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 11, IRNA — A senior official of the Iraqi intelligence agency was killed in an armed attack by Iraqi Muslim mojahedin in Kazemein. [city name as received]

A spokesman for the Iraqi Islamic Amal Organisation told IRNA that in the operation carried out on Oct 24 a group of mojahedin attacked a car carrying intelligence agency officials at Kazemein's Abdul-Mohsen Square [name as received] killing the said official and injuring four others.

In another operation, said the spokesman, Iraqi mojahedin attacked security officials as they were on duty in Kazemein to prevent the holding of mourning ceremonies on the occasion of "Arbein" (25 Oct).

The spokesman stressed that Iraqi mojahedin would continue the attacks. He said all fighters returned to their bases safely after carrying out the operations.

Commentary on War Until 'Final Victory'

LD121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The wave of the Inheritors of 'Ashura and the lovers and strugglers of God's path toward the fronts of battle and jihad, daily increases the glory of God and the iron will of the heroic and self-sacrificing nation of Islam, their sublime aims and humane existence, and shines in the eyes of the world's people.

The storming of our resistant and steadfast nation toward the battlefronts against world blasphemy and apostasy has found a new impetus. For it is now clear to all heroic Iranian people that their honor, integrity, and pride depend on the continuation of

the war until final victory; they realize that the independence, freedom, and prosperity of the Muslim Iranian people depend on resistance, struggle, and the continuation of the holy defense against world arrogance and Saddam's warmongers.

The brave and self-sacrificing people of Iran realize that the advanced equipment of the world of blasphemy has been crushed by their strong resolve and iron will. The ringleaders of arrogance, who until recently thought it improbable for the Islamic Republic to attain military victory in the imposed war, with an unprecedented u-turn now consider Iran's victory a certainty, and are therefore deeply horrified.

The desperate reaction of the Great Satan, through Robert McFarlane's recent trip to our country, resulting in an unprecedented defeat and disgrace for the ringleaders of world blasphemy, and the recent remarks made by the French premier about the defeat of Saddam's aggression, are parts of this reality.

The *U.S. News & World Report* magazine, which usually submits the political viewpoints of Americans, referring to the fact that Iran will soon attack Iraq, overthrow that country's regime, and bring Western oil supplies under her control, writes: A year ago, such an outcome for the war seemed extremely unrealistic; now that Iran's military units are ready, this outcome seems more logical. This time, the strategic initiative is in Iran's hands. Quoting a Western intelligence source, the magazine writes: A year ago, I was not working on scripts about Saddam's downfall, but I have recently started working on such a script.

Yes, the source of this great, divine power which has been able to make all these satanic powers weak and despondent, is nothing but the exciting and saga-making revolutionary resistance and divine patience of you, the Hezbollahi and vigilant nation. You, with your strong and resolute iron will, stand tall and rise to the defense of dear Islam with self-sacrifice, and are adamant to continue your relentless battle until the downfall of the criminal and warmongering rulers of Iraq; you should know that, as our dear great imam stressed in his recent speech, you are victorious and Saddam is on his way out and will soon go, God willing.

Iraq's Supporters 'Retreat' in 'Panic'

LD101733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1100 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] A marginal note on the imam of the nation's remarks [Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's 9 November address]: In response to the imam's latest remarks, the Mobilization Unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that a plan to create a 100,000-strong Mohammad, peace be upon him, Corps will be put into effect as of today. According to a Central News Unit report, the forces will be organized soon and will then head for the battlefronts during Mobilization Week [starting 26 November], following a massive and extensive program.

The unwavering determination of the Iranian nation to crush the aggressive enemy — a determination manifesting itself these days in the rush to the fronts by volunteer forces — has led to panic among arrogant quarters. [passage omitted]

The global arrogance has now come to realize this significant point: it fully understands the unwavering determination of the Iranian nation. It is, therefore, within the framework of this panic and the eventual defeat of Saddam Husayn that even the closest benefactors of the Iraqi regime are beginning to retreat, being apprehensive that the consequences of this forthcoming victory may affect them as well. It is in light of this event that they openly admit to Iraq's aggression.

The oppressed peoples of the world continue to gain more strength as Iranian forces continue to achieve victory after victory. The defeat of the imposing U.S. presence, which, according to world media, was being presented to the world as a great giant and an invincible superpower, has led to its leaders disgracing themselves by their contradictions, forcing them almost to resort to hallucinogens to cover up their ridiculous defeats.

What is of more interest in the midst of all these developments is the stands being taken by the region's shaykhs and the Persian Gulf states, more interesting not because they have anything worth saying or that their stands might affect Saddam's fate which is already sealed; rather, it is more interesting because they have buried their heads, like an ostrich, in the sand. Oblivious to the consequences of their support for Saddam's regime, they continue to demonstrate their obstinacy. Therefore, they misinterpret the kindness and restraint shown by the Islamic Republic. [passage omitted]

Commentary Views Control of Persian Gulf

NC101248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] In an interview, the commander of the Islamic Republic's Navy delineated those areas under our control in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf as far as its southern coasts. He noted that the zone under control was expanded as a result of futile attempts by certain ships which, contrary to international regulations, use the territorial waters of littoral countries to enter the Strait of Hormuz. This prompted the decision to enlarge the defensive zone, and to have the Iranian Navy tighten its control deep into the Sea of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Strait of Hormuz. Despite the fact that Saddam's mentors have resorted to every sort of ploy and new policy, our units will be alert in taking the special measures they have prepared for any eventuality.

The Islamic Republic of Iran chose to inspect merchant ships once it had sufficient proof of the support given by certain Persian Gulf states in terms of loading and unloading cargo, particularly war materiel, bound for Iraq. A spokesman for the War Propaganda Staff announced last year that the inspection of vessels suspected of carrying goods for Iraq was continuing in the Persian Gulf, and that no further hostile acts against the Islamic Revolution, or assistance to the Baghdad regime, would be permitted in this waterway. Also last year, following Kuwait's

protest to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council over the seizure of one of its ships, he said the reasons behind its interdiction were clear, given Kuwait's financial and logistical backing of Saddam's warmongering regime, and its refusal to stop its assistance to such an aggressor.

We should recall that a lightning attack at the start of the imposed war by the Islamic Republic's Navy left most of Iraq's maritime facilities in ruins. In light of the Iranian Navy's ability to stabilize the military situation and its operation to destroy what was left of the Iraqi Navy, certain Persian Gulf states exploited the Islamic Republic's goodwill. By carrying goods to their own ports and then shipping them off to Iraq, they tried to keep Saddam's regime alive and to have the warmongers remain active in the region a bit longer.

Thus, the decision to inspect vessels and to create a zone of permanent control was feasible thanks to our naval strength. Since then, many crates of war materiel destined for Iraq have been discovered and confiscated. In Dey [month ending 20 January], a Danish ship named *Hornland* was seized while carrying 60 tons of explosives for the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. It was later released after being emptied. Following the seizure and inspection of a 22,000-ton British ship in the Sea of Oman, Timothy Renton, an adviser to the Foreign Office, confessed in his answer to three British MP's that Iran's right to inspect and control ships in open waters to prevent the delivery of weapons to Iraq was based on international law and conformed to the UN Charter.

After the great victory in the wake of "Val Fajr-8" and the liberation of much of the coast and waters at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, which was coupled with the destruction of Iraqi naval facilities, certain warships began to appear more frequently in the zone under our control. Once this occurred, the commander of the Navy pointed out that we have, since the start of the imposed war, declared part of the Persian Gulf as our security sphere. As such, any vessel which enters must bear the consequences.

Some countries in the region have yet to attain the necessary level of awareness. Their decisions at conferences of Persian Gulf states reflect their insistence on maintaining their overt and covert support for employing plots and ploys to deliver war materiel. They should remember that there can be no excuse for supporting a warmonger or for helping a regime that has disguised itself from head to toe behind false propaganda and which does not hesitate to martyr ulema and clergymen or to massacre soldiers, officers, and the oppressed Iraqi people themselves.

Another point that highlights the warmongering nature of 'Aflaqite Saddam, who fomented the imposed war, are the confessions of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Chirac said that the Iraqi regime informed him of its aggressive objectives before launching its attack on the Islamic Republic. While Chirac's remarks on the war are not new, this is the first time that such a senior European official has admitted being aware of Iraq's aggression against Islamic Iran. However, one may ask why Mr Chirac made his confession now, after 6 years of war, after dispatching limitless quantities of supplies, and after offering his open support on the political and international scene. This end to the French prime minister's silence is obviously nothing but an admission of the Islamic Republic's power, and of the inability of world arrogance to prevent the imminent defeat of the Ba'thist regime ruling Iraq. Chirac himself said this in an interview with *The Washington Times*. As the great leader of the Islamic Revolution declared recently, Saddam will fall. This is something that world arrogance is now fully aware of, and it considers itself too weak to stop it.

3 Ships Intercepted 6-10 Nov Released

LD111048 Tehran IRNA in English 1028 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11, IRNA — Three ships which were intercepted by the Iranian Navy during the past week, were permitted to continue their voyage, said Navy Commander Captain Malekzadegan here Tuesday.

The commander further said that the Greek, Liberian, and Norwegian ships, impounded between Nov 6 to 10, were released after a thorough search that they were not carrying goods for Iraq.

The ships were intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz and were escorted to southern ports of the country for inspection.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqis Raid Esfahan; 7 Killed

LD120833 Tehran IRNA in English 0825 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Esfahan, Nov 12, IRNA — Seven civilians were martyred and 25 others were injured in Iraqi air raid on two industrial units here Wednesday morning.

The attack of the Iraqi fighters has also damaged the units.

Iraqis Bomb Petrochemical Complex

OW121239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 12, KYODO — Iraqi warplanes Tuesday bombed a construction site at the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni, southern Iran, an IJPC source confirmed Wednesday. He said four bombs exploded, damaging electricity-generating equipment near the center of the plant which, although not directly related to the manufacturing of petrochemical products, is central to the overall operation. The complex was unmanned at the time.

IJPC, a joint venture between the National Iranian Oil Company and five Japanese firms of the Mitsui group, started building the complex in 1973. The 1979 Islamic Revolution and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war interrupted work on the company's petrochemical site with construction only 80 percent completed.

In a supplementary agreement concluded in July 1983, Iran agreed to shoulder the financial burden involved in further construction, but work ceased again after Iraqi attacks in September 1984 forced the evacuation of Japanese technicians. [passage omitted]

Retaliatory Attacks Planned

LD120455 Tehran IRNA in English 0450 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — Industrial and military centers of the Iraqi cities of Basra, Umm Qasr, and Khanaqin will be shelled for 48 hours starting Wednesday afternoon. The shelling will be in retaliation for renewed Iraqi attacks on Iranian civilian and industrial areas.

A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters called on residents of the cities to evacuate the cities in order to remain immune of the shelling.

Iraqi MiG-23 Downed

LD111628 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 11, IRNA — An Iraqi MiG-23 warplane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire of the Muslim combatants in Bandar-e Mahshahr at 17:10 hours local time (13:40 hours GMT) Tuesday.

The plane crashed in Khur Mousa [name as received] waters north of the Persian Gulf and a search was launched to locate the pilot.

Several Iraqi warplanes raided and damaged an industrial unit in Bandar-e Mahshahr. No casualties were inflicted.

Some 16 civilians were martyred and 73 others wounded in Iraqi air raids on Bakhtaran and north of Shushtar on October 30.

Guards Corps Sinks Iraqi Boats

LD111115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] An announcement of the Central Heaquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps says:

Last night, a group of marines from the trapped Navy of the Iraqi Zionist regime on the opposite side of Khawr 'Abdullah, using two vessels, intended to approach positions of the forces of Islam. But before having the chance to carry out any operations, they became targets of intense fire from the coastal artillery unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Navy.

On the basis of this report, the burning Iraqi vessels were sent to the bottom of Khawr 'Abdullah with the Iraqi regime's marines on board.

'More Than 30' Iraqis Killed

LD071638 Tehran IRNA in English 1629 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 7, IRNA — More than 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed as their positions in eastern Abulkhasib came under Iranian fire Thursday and Friday.

Accurate Iranian fire also destroyed 10 Iraqi bunkers, two military vehicles, and three observation posts in the region.

The city of Abadan sustained some damage as a result of Iraqi heavy artillery fire Thursday and Friday.

Meanwhile, artillery fire of the Iranian Muslim combatants on Iraqi positions in Bakhtaran and Ilam fronts destroyed four bunkers, two watch posts, and a mortar launcher emplacement, killing 13 enemy soldiers.

arrested.

Communique No 2,648

LD071621 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7, IRNA — Iranian naval forces intercepted and inspected three cargo ships in the Hormuz Strait Thursday. Another ship which had been impounded at a southern port for inspection on November 2, was released and continued voyage at 14:30 GMT Thursday since it carried no Iraqi-bound cargo.

Joint Staff Communique No 2,648 released here Friday also said that Iranian airborne forces inflicted considerable casualties and losses on enemy troops, and on several Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers which were attempting to launch operations against Muslim forces in a north western front. Twelve patrol units of the Muslim forces also caried out reconnaissance operations in the region and returned safely to base.

Heavy artillery fire of Iranian forces destroyed part of Iraqi gun and tank emplacements, infantry units, supply routes, and watch posts and disrupted their logistic activities, said the communique.

In western fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery fire several misled military personnel have been identified and inflicted substantial casualties and losses on the enemy and halted relocation of an Iraqi infantry unit in Qasr-e Shirin operational region.

Reconaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters in western Jofeyr and southern Khorramshahr were totally checked by Muslim combatants surface to air fire forcing the enemy planes to flee, said the communique. Iranian Gendarmerie forces destroyed three Iraqi vehicles, several bunkers, and watch posts Thursday, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,649

LD081522 Tehran IRNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8, IRNA — A considerable number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts, several vehicles, three munitions dumps, and an anti-aircraft gun destroyed throughout the fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Friday, said a military communique here Saturday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,649 said that Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected two cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Friday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts Friday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran and Helaleh operational theaters as a result of which an enemy anti-aircraft gun was destroyed, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces heavily shelled Iraqi positions on Friday inflicting substantial casualties on enemy troops and destroying several vehicles and one munitions dump of theirs.

Elsewhere, the communique said a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts, two munitions dumps, and several vehicles destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts Friday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces.

An Iraqi armoured unit suffered heavy losses by Iranian artillery fire in Yabis operational theater. Iraqi engineering operations were disrupted and some engineering hardware set ablaze in Nahr 'Anbar on Friday, according to the communique.

The military communique furthermore said that a convoy of Iraqi patrols attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Helaleh sustained several casualties and was forced to flee under Iranian artillery fire on Thursday.

In the northwestern fronts, movements of Iraqi vehicle columns were checked in Sardasht, Marivan, and Piranshahr operational theaters on Friday. Iranian forces also pounded enemy positions inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them, the communique said.

Iranian artillery also prevented Iraqi troops from fortifying their positions in Basra operational theater on Friday.

Communique No 2,650

LD091652 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 9, IRNA — Iraqi troops sustained heavy casualties and losses in artillery and mortar duels with Iranian Muslim combatants throughout the fronts on Saturday, said a military communique here Sunday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,650 said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in Dehloran, western Fronts, on Saturday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them. Elsewhere in the western fronts, parts of Iraqi positions were set ablaze and several enemy vehicles destroyed by Iranian artillery fire, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi troops suffered considerable casualties and losses and enemy fire was silenced by Iranian artillery fire on Saturday. Several enemy observation posts and watch towers were also destroyed in areas overlooking Khorramshahr.

Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in Sharhani, Pich-e Angizeh and Jofeyr operational theaters in the southern fronts on Saturday inflicted heavy casualties and losses and then and set afire a number of enemy tanks, according to the communique.

A convoy of Iraqi patrols sustained casualties and was forced to flee in areas overlooking Chazzabeh operational theater, southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire.

Elsewhere, the communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts on Saturday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran as a result of which a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two enemy heavy trucks destroyed. Enemy engineering operations were aiso halted. Iranian forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes in Sardasht, Marivan, and Hajj 'Umran, northwestern fronts, on Saturday killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several vehicles of theirs, the communique concluded.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched a second raid on Iranian Revolution Guards Corps camps 12 November causing further casualties and damaging warehouses, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also stated that air strikes dealt "devastating blows" to the Tabriz oil refineries. IRNA acknowledged that an industrial unit in Tabriz was damaged. Meanwhile, Tehran radio affirmed that economic and military targets in three Iraqi cities were being shelled. Iranian aircraft bombed a garrison in the northern Iraqi town of 'Aqrah early 13 November, according to a military report cited by the radio.

Iran

Muslims must remain united against the enemies of Islam and must not make an issue of their minor differences, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stated in remarks reported by Tehran radio. He warned that "agents of America and Zionism" are attacking Shi'ism in "misleading books and pamphlets" and are trying to create disunity among Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Egypt

Egypt is making every effort to resolve "overwhelming" economic problems while continuing its development program, President Husni Mubarak stressed in a speech to the legislature broadcast by Cairo radio. While reaffirming Egypt's commitment to repaying its international debts, the president declared that foreign interference in the conduct of Egypt's economic policy is unacceptable. As for regional relations, Mubarak stated Egypt was "hurt" by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's emphasis on continuing the settlements policy. Such talk, Mubarak said, runs counter to international pledges and produces fear of Israeli "expansion and threats against Arab interests."

In remarks cited by MENA, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi noted Egypt's "reservations" about some of the terms specified by the IMF and stressed that any consultations with international financial institutions will "serve the people's interests."

Algeria

The state will never deal leniently with the "wicked" and "hostile" elements who have caused problems in the education system, President Chadli Bendjedid told provincial governors in an 11 November speech broadcast by Algiers radio. Students at Constantine University had created "chaos" on the "pretext" that their food was bad, he said, while secondary school students had staged a "political" strike to protest the addition of religious and political education in their curriculum. Bendjedid expressed the view that the government has been "spoiling" young people, stating that Algerian youths are often ignorant of the country's history despite the "huge sums" spent on education. As for the religious fundamentalists, he warned that some groups are "close-minded" and "harm Islam more than they benefit it." The president criticized "hypocrites" in local government who automatically approve all applications to build mosques in order to maintain the appearance of being good Muslims.

A MAP report on the situation in Constantine stated that the center of the city has been "completely devastated," adding that offices of the FLN, APS, and other public bodies were ransacked in the recent student riots. Paris radio said the authorities have jailed 56 people in connection with the demonstrations.

Libya and Chad

Chadian GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei "may have been wounded" during an attempted uprising by elements of his own forces, the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris affirmed in a statement reported by JANA. The bureau said that most of Goukouni's officers have joined other factions, stressing that it cannot say whether Goukouni is still leader of the GUNT's armed forces or not. Libya has taken "all the necessary measures" to ensure Goukouni's protection in Libyan territory, the Bureau asserted, and consultations are underway for the formation of a new GUNT.

However, a GUNT official in Paris denied Libya's version of events and called on Libya to release Goukouni and his entourage, according to Paris radio.

Lebanon

Representatives of the nationalist parties, the Amal Movement, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Syrian observers issued a statement denouncing PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's "open dalliance" with the Lebanese Forces as exemplified by his appearance on the Forces television station, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Afghan, Soviet Troops Launch Kandahar Offensive

NC082117 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 8 (AFP) — Soviet and Afghan troops have launched their second offensive within three months against guerrilla strongholds in the southeastern Kandahar Province, Moslem rebel sources said here Saturday. The pre-winter assault was aimed at annihilating rebels from strongholds in the Pashmul and Malajat areas where 16 rebel groups comprising an estimated area 3,000-4,000 armed mujahidin were entrenched, they said. [sentence as received] Western diplomats said fighting had occasionally been severe in the area and rebels controlled most of the city of Kandahar. The rebel sources said several thousand government troops were in the vicinity of the two guerrillas bases.

Mujahidin using BM-12 artillery and medium range cannon clashed with the attacking force, disabling three tanks and striking a government command post set up at a school ground, killing 10 persons, the sources added.

State-run Radio Kabul said mujahidin in Arghandab area of Kandahar destroyed a large mosque, but did not specify the date.

Mujahidin said Soviet helicopters and MiGs bombed their bases killing five rebels and wounding another 10. The rebels claimed to have shot down a jet on Nov 3, but no confirmation was available.

Najibullah Congratulates Nicaragua's Ortega

LD110745 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, has sent a congratulatory message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua and president of the Republic of Nicaragua on the 25th founding anniversary celebration of the front.

The greeting message notes that the international situation is fraught with unprecedented tension and peace and international security are in serious danger as a result of the militarist and adventurist policy of the United States and other NATO members.

The people of Afghanistan hold in high esteem the patriotic struggle launched by Nicaraguans in safeguarding their revolution of July 19, 1979. The militant people of Afghanistan and their revolutionary party are always on the side of Nicaraguans and Sandinista Front of National Liberation in support of their just struggle.

General secretary of the PDPA CC in his message has expressed confidence for the further expansion of relations between the two countries and has wished further successes for the realisation of the objectives of Sandinista revolution and the ensuring of peace in Central America and all over the world.

Receives PLO Ambassador 9 Nov

LD100647 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 9, BAKHTAR — Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, received today Ismael Muhammad Abu Shamala, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, to the DRA at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the party for a courtesy call.

Congratulates Chissano on Election

LD071143 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 6, BAKTHAR — Najibullah, general secretary of the CC PDPA and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has sent to Maputo a congratulatory message to J.A. Chissano on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message while wishing successes of J.A. Chissano in his new leadership it has express confidence that the heroic people of Mozambique will succeed in their struggles against the U.S. imperialism, the apartheid regime of South Africa and to construct a blossoming and welfare society in their country. [sentence as received]

The message has also assured that the existing friendly and fruitful ties and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the DRA and Mozambique will expand and strengthen the joint struggle of the people's of the two countries against imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, and ensuring of security and international peace in the world.

'Speculations' on Najibullah Moves Against Karmal

LD122210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, November 12 (TANJUG) — The latest changes in the Afghan leadership have renewed speculations about Dr Najibullah — the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) general secretary — trying fully and definitively to remove his predecessor Babrak Karmal and Karmal's supporters from all influential posts in the country.

After being dismissed as PDPA general secretary in May this year, Karmal retained the posts of Revolutionary Council president and Constitutional Commission chairman. Although the two posts do not carry much influence and power, there are indications that Karmal could soon be compelled to step down from them, too.

Observers describe as "Karmal supporters" all ranking administration and party officials discharged of late, especially two former government members, Generals Rafti and Guldad, ousted without any official explanation. Two other very influential members of the Kabul leadership, General Kadir and Majid Sarboland have, for instance, been assigned to diplomatic posts

in Poland and Cuba, respectively. All four are now said to be Karmal supporters.

It is rumoured in Islamabad diplomatic circles that many of Karmal's former aides and supporters holding lower positions have been arrested and that Karmal has protested over this to Soviet representatives, but, as claimed, "without success".

The results of recent local elections are cited as further proof of Dr Najibullah's determination "to change the structure of authority". An entirely new generation, including young men aged 18 and 19, have taken over key posts in the local and provincial governments. Influential posts are also given to mullahs, who have publicly expressed their loyalty to the new government in Kabul.

UN's Cordovez To Visit Prior to Geneva Talks

LD110737 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA, who had headed the Afghan delegation at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, had met with Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general and Diego Cordovez, UN deputy secretary general, during his stay in New York.

He had exchanged views with them about the questions pertaining to the preparation for the ensuing round of talks between the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva.

Minister of foreign affairs said to a BAKHTAR reporter that prior to the forthcoming round of talks, Diego Cordovez, the UN secretary general's deputy and envoy will visit the region and will hold talks with the authorities of the concerned countries.

BAKHTAR Comments on McFarlane Visit to Iran

LD110755 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The secret visit of Robert McFarlane, a former U.S. national security advisor, to Iran and the secret despatch of American arms to that country unmasks the deceptive policy of the U.S. administration, which claimed to be neutral in the Iran-Iraq war.

The U.S. Administration has declared since the inception of Iran-Iraq war that it would not deliver weapons to any warring sides. On the contrary, the U.S. Administration has sought since long ago for a new accord with Iran on the delivery of weapons and has sent to Iran arms consignments through covert methods.

The world press including CBS television company has confirmed that Robert McFarlane made several secret trips to Iran, as a result of which Iran secured supplies of arms and ammunition from the U.S. The same sources have exposed the delivery of the second consignment of American military hardware through one of the Israeli ports to the port of Bandar-e 'Abbas in Iran.

The White House action is an open sign of a deceptive policy pursued by Reagan administration in the region. The clandestine delivery of American weapons to Iran has caused much concern.

Now it has become clear that the Reagan administration is playing intrigue and lies and no one can rely on any of its commitments. The policy of whipping up tension and heightening regional conflicts is a part of Washington's policy of neoglobalism, which is put in practice in different manner.

The U.S. pursues an overt terrorist policy vis-a-vis some of the countries of the region and a covert one against some others. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a victim of such an overt aggressive policy. Some other countries of the region has become subject to the covert conspiracies of the U.S. policy of neoglobalism.

The U.S. Administration which had once denounced Iran as an advocate of terrorism, now puts weapons at its disposal. It means that the policy of Reagan administration is full of hypocrisy. Regan propagates that he supports the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan but at the same time supplies the Afghan counter-revolution with the most modern weapons and "Stinger missiles". The U.S. Administration speaks of friendship and cooperation with India but hatches conspiracies for its destabilisation. These testify to the fact that by pursuing a deceptive policy the Reagan administration is looking for the intensification of regional conflicts in different parts of the world, including Asia and thus to achieve its ominous political objectives.

Armed Forces Official on Combat Capability

LD072212 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Following the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Armed Forces have successfully intensified their efforts to completely crush the counterrevolutionaries — those mercenary servants of imperialism and the enemies of peace and the well-being of our working people. This was stated by Major General Shahnawaz Tanay, chief of the General Staff of the DRA Armed Forces, in an interview with a BIA correspondent. He said the following about the enhancement of the combat capability of the Armed Forces:

The most fundamental factor in achieving success over the counterrevolutionaries and safeguarding nationwide peace are increasing conscription for the Army. This important issue has the constant attention of the PDPA Central Committee. Young volunteers are joining branches of the army and the situation is getting better in the units and companies with regard to the quality of combat, political and operational training, as well as education. The Army has rallied around the party and its leadership and completely supports the policy of the party and state.

Shahnawaz Tanay added: With the selfless and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the Army has been turned into a modern army from the point of view of tactics and weapons, and has learned tactics necessary to defeat the enemy. We could recall the successful operations in the Province of Vardak, in the

vicinity of Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, and Paktia. During these operations a large number of rebel bands together with their ringleaders were crushed and a large amount of arms and ammunition were also seized. Further, a large number of armed counterrevolutionary bands, who realized the truth of the April Revolution, joined the revolutionary state — and this trend is continuing.

The enemy has suffered enormous losses; counterrevolutionaries are hiding in the mountains, but they cannot initiate wide-ranging action there because those regions are under the continuous surveillance of the Armed Forces and the necessary actions are being taken to foil any moves they may undertake.

The chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces added that the complete elimination of the rebels inside the country and the ensuring of nationwide peace are directly connected to protesting the borders, and that the PDPA Central Committee Politburo is paying serious attention to this important issue. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has therefore given the Army the task of protecting the border and preventing the infiltration of arms and ammunition and groups of armed rebels into Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran. Serious measures have been taken by the Ministry of Defense, among them the strengthening of border forces. Many sections along the DRA border are closed as a result of the close (?cooperation) between the tribes and nationalities along the border and the [words indistinct] efforts of the Armed Forces. This process will be completed when further measures are taken in the near future. It must be emphasized that the DRA border will be closed to enemies of the homeland and revolution. The motherland will, however, be open to those who have a sincere desire to return home.

Operations Against 'Counterrevolutionaries'

Group 'Crushed' in Qandahar

LD101744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] As a result of successful operations by the Armed Forces in the village of Karez, Panjva'i District, Qandahar Province, a group of counterrevolutionaries who had been disturbing the peaceful life of the toiling people in that area was crushed.

BIA reports that during the operations a number of counterrevolutionaries were crushed; 4 DShK's with 14 boxes of shells, a mortar with 35 shells, 5 assorted weapons made in the United States and Egypt with their 10 boxes of shells, 73 rocket launcher shells, and 9 antivehicle mines were seized. Also, two ammunition depots and an arms depot were burned and destroyed.

560 'Crushed' in Ghowr Province

LD100715 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 9, BAKHTAR — Five hundred sixty counterrevolutionary elements have been crushed and ten of them were captured in Ghowr Province and its suburbs, in successful operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the DRA.

A large quantity of assorted American and Chinese-made weapons and ammunition were captured and the hideouts of the bandits were completely destroyed during these operations.

A number of bandits who were disturbing the peaceful life of the people and were plundering the properties of the passengers in the highways between Laghman Province and Sorkhak region were also crushed.

Weapons Seized From 'Satanic Nests'

LD081600 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The heroic Armed Forces of the country have crushed the satanic nests and hideouts of the counterrevolutionaries who had been disrupting the life of the toiling inhabitants of the villages of Khak-e Jabbar subdistrict.

The BIA reported that in these successful operations which were carried out there by the assistance of the toiling inhabitants of this area a number of these criminals were crushed and 12 surface-to-surface missiles with 3 launching units, 1 Chinese made mortar, 2 British-made mortar mines, 16 rocket launcher shells, 11 antivehicle mines, 6 communication sets, 1,000 kilograms explosives, and dozens of ammunition boxes for various weapons were seized. The clothing and ammunition depots of the enemy were also destroyed.

According to another report, a group of the counterrevolutionary band who had fled some time ago from the beautiful valleys of Paghman after receiving heavy losses, and who once again wanted to station their lethal weapons — sent to them from abroad by their imperialist masters — in the surroundings of Arghandeh-ye Bala, Paghman District, were discovered with the cooperation of the people of this area; and in the course of successful operations carried out by the country's heroic Armed Forces they were crushed.

As a result of these operations 1 recoilless gun with its 28 shells, 1 rocket launcher with its 11 shells, 1 mortar with its 21 shells, 1 U.S.-made heavy machine gun with its 3 boxes of ammunition, 25 antipersonnel mines, and several assorted U.S. and Chinese-made weapons with their ammunition, which were positioned in the hideouts used for terrorism and to martyr our innocent compatriots, were seized by the Armed Forces.

80 'Misled' Fighters Surrender to Armed Forces

LD090728 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 8, BAKHTAR — Eighty disillusioned armed persons, along with their ringleader, who were misled by the poisonous propaganda of the countre-revolutionary elements, surrendered themselves to the Armed Forces in Takhar Province. They also delivered four rocket launchers, three heavy machine guns, and a large quantity of assorted arms and ammunition of American and Chinese make to the Armed Forces. Remorsing

over their past subversive activities, they said that they have realised that the April Revolution of 1978 is in the benefit of the people of Afghanistan.

More than thirty groups of counter-revolutionary bands, numbering about two thousand, have surrendered themselves to the government authorities in the past three months. About 100 armed bands have expressed their preparation to lay down their arms and to resume their peaceful life.

'Counterrevolutionary' Bands Surrender

LD071801 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Exderpt] [Passage omitted] According to another report, as a result of successful operations which were recently carried out in the Sharif Khel area of Ghazi village, Shakar Darreh District another group of the counterrevolutionaries were crushed. As a result of these operations 6 shells for a recoilless gun, 54 boxes of DShK and zk-1 ammunition, and 4 Egyptian and Chinese Kalashnikovs with ammunition were seized.

The report adds that the green valleys of Shakar Darreh had been transformed into the nests and hideouts of the counterrevolutionaries. After the surrender of a 500-man group of Golboddin band; a 26-man group and a 16-man group of the Sayaf band, an 18-man group of the Rabani band; as well as the crushing of the treacherous Khan Aqa band — belonging to the Jamiat band — and another group of this band, and after crushing the Sayaf band, peace and securit; has been restored and the toiling people of Shakar Darreh, with comfortable minds, are now engaged in the work of agriculture and sowing, and with the formation of tribal battalions have crushed the last remnants of the counterrevolutionaries who had been in their hideouts.

Congress-I Committee Members Submit Resignations
BK121556 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In order to facilitate reorganization of the Congress-I Party, all the officebearers of the All India Congress-I Committee, including Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, have submitted their resignations. They gave in their resignation letters to the party president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today.

President Zail Singh Returns to Delhi 10 Nov
BK110424 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, returned to New Delhi last night after a 12-day state visit to Yugoslavia, Greece, and Poland. He was received at the airport by the vice president, Mr R. Venkataraman; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr H.L. Kapur; and other dignitaries.

Messages Sent on Soviet Revolution Anniversary
BK070945 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is celebrating the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution today. In a message to Soviet leaders on the occasion, the president, Giani Zail Singh, expressed confidence that the friendly ties between the two countries will grow stronger in the years to come. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in his message said: Friendship between the two countries was time-tested, and wide-ranging cooperation was steadily expanding, benefitting both the countries.

Gorbachev Cited on Soviet-Indian 'Friendship'
BK101307 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has said that the Soviet Union's friendship toward India is not a subject of expediency or result of outside pressure. The Soviet leader conveyed this to the external affairs minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, who had visted Moscow early this month in connection with the forthcoming visit of Mr Gorbachev to India.

Government Announces Gorbachev Visit 25 Nov
BK131242 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] It is officially announced in New Delhi today that the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, will pay a 4-day visit to India from the 25th of this month at the invitation of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. A government press release said both sides attach great importance to the visit as a significant event in their bilateral relations.

Coal Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR
BK080403 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for the development of coal projects in India. The protocol was signed in New Delhi yesterday. The union energy minister, Mr Vasant Sathe, and the Soviet minister of coal industry, Mr M.I. Shchadov, were present. The protocol envisages development and modernization of a number of coal fields.

Argument for Soviet Nuclear Plant 'Flawed'
BK091229 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
30 Oct 86 p 8

(Editorial: "An Unacceptable Offer"]

[Text] There are reports that the Soviet Union is again pressing the government of India hard to buy a nuclear power plant from it. This is a long-standing offer, but it would appear that the Soviets have now backed it with an attractive financial package since they are keen to present the deal as an outstanding example of increased cooperation between the two countries. It has also been reported that there is a lobby in New Delhi which favours the Soviet offer on the ground that it would help relieve the current power scarcity in the country. However, its argument is badly flawed. To start with, nuclear energy is not the best means of relieving electricity shortages in situations of acute peaking power (as distinct from base load) scarcity which atomic stations are just not designed to meet. Secondly, the Soviets have reportedly offered two reactors of the VVER-440 type, i.e., pressurised light water reactors each with a capacity of 440 MW. Apart from the fact that these can, in no way, be integrated into the Indian nuclear power programme, based on the Candu heavy water reactors, it is plain that the VVER-440 is an outmoded technology, going back to the late Sixties which the Soviets have themselves replaced by a superior and larger 1000 MW design. There is every reason to believe that even the modified 440 MW design remains marred by deficiencies from the safety point of view, in particular, the excessive reliance of its containment on a pressure suppression pool. Thus, none of the 12 reactors reportedly under construction in the USSR is a VVER-440; and after Chernobyl, even its exports to Soviet allies are proving difficult.

Thirdly, and this really clinches the issue, the VVER reactors burn enriched Uranium which this country lacks the capacity to manufacture. The import of such reactors would thus make this country dependent, for an indefinitely long period of time, on the USSR for fuel supplies. As the example of Tarapur shows, such dependence tends to be further compounded by numerous conditions attached to the supply. Going by the experience of India's imports of heavy water from the USSR in the Seventies, there is nothing to suggest that the Soviet Union will be easier to deal with than the U.S., in matters nuclear. Besides, there is another negative lesson to be drawn from Tarapur. The haste with which the Department of Atomic Energy went in for the American plant in the Sixties just to demonstrate that nuclear technology, even if imported, can work, was incompatible with a healthy emphasis on the indigenous development of that technology and proved something of a setback to such efforts. Clearly, if nuclear

technology is to prove itself in this country, it must do so on the basis of indigenous effort. Shortcuts via the West or the East will not do.

Pakistanis Fire on Indian Positions in Kashmir

BK101314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 10 (AFP) — Four Pakistanis were shot dead in a four-hour exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the Kashmir border, the *Press Trust of India* reported Monday.

Pakistani troops had fired on Indian positions at three villages near Punch Town on Kashmir's western border in Saturday's incident, PTI said quoting official reports.

India and Pakistan dispute Kashmir. Islamabad holds the northern third of India's only Moslem-dominated state which has been joined with the Jammu region.

The two neighbours have gone to war three times since Pakistan was set up and separated from India in 1947.

11 Political Detainees in Kashmir Released

BK120331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, 11 political leaders detained under the state public safety act have been released. They include the People's Conference chairman, Mr Abdul Gani Lone; the Jamiat-i-Islami leader, Syed Al Shah Gilani; Ummat-e-Islam leader, Kazi Nissar Ahmed. All India Radio Jammu correspondent reports that the release of the political detenues follows the announcement by the state chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, that all those detained on political grounds will be released. In an informal chat with newsmen yesterday, the chief minister, however, clarified that those involved in acts against the nation's security will not be released. He said that elements trying to weaken the nation will be fought politically.

The chief minister also released a 15-point program for the economic development of the state.

No Effort Spared Against Pakistani Nuclear Program

BK111633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The government assured the Rajya Sabha today that it will not spare any effort to meet the security threat posed by Pakistan's nuclear program. The assurance came from the minister of state for external affairs, Mr K. Natwar Singh, during question hour when a member sought a categorical statement from the government on the issue. The minister, however, did not agree with the suggestion that India should also undertake some kind of nuclear explosion as Pakistan has done. He felt that diplomatic efforts can counter such a threat.

Nuclear Options Said 'Under Constant Review'

BK100913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, today strongly contended in the Rajya Sabha that India will examine the question of going nuclear when the stage for it comes. He said this is under constant review of the government. The minister was replying to a short duration discussion on the security environment in the country in the context of Pakistan's nuclear plans and renewed U.S. arms supply to that country. The discussion was initiated by Mr P.N. Sukul, Congress-I.

The minister assured the members that the government was looking at Pakistan's nuclear program and the U.S. arms supply with the gravity they deserve. We should, however, not be panicky about it and deal with the situation in a cool manner. He said Pakistan's nuclear program is not a bilateral matter between India and that country but has global ramifications. This will affect other nations as well.

Action Against 'Militant' Tamil Leaders Viewed

BK111637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, assured the Lok Sabha today that every effort is being made to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Sri Lankan ethnic issue. Replying to a special discussion initiated by Mr Bhattam C. Ramamurti, Telugu Desam, on the subject, he said the center is fully aware of the situation in Sri Lanka and asked the members to be held between the prime minister and the Sri Lanka president in Bangalore.

The minister shared the anxiety of members and described the Sri Lankan Government's actions against Tamils in the island as callous and brutal. He asserted that the Tamil militants were made a party to the negotiations. In this context he referred to the useful role played by the Tamil Nadu government and hoped that the militant groups will approach the problem unitedly.

About the state government's recent action against the militant leaders, Mr Natwar Singh said no arrests were made and not case registered. Some were taken to the police station for questioning. Some militants were, however, taken into custody for involvement in a violent incident in Madras.

About the external help received by Sri Lanka, the minister said the situation is being watched and Washington's attention has been drawn to the danger posed by such involvement.

Initiating the discussion, Mr B.C. Ramamurti criticized the Tamil Nadu government and the center for the recent arrest of militant leaders in the state. However, several speakers from both the ruling and opposition benches felt the arrests were justified and in the larger interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Onslaught Promised Against Punjab 'Terrorism'
BK110944 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The government is determined to eliminate terrorism in Punjab and mount an onslaught on every quarter that harbors and supports terrorists and secessionist elements. Making a statement in response to a calling-attention motion in Rajya Sabha today, the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, said that the government shall spare no efforts to protect the life and property of every section of the society. The motion was moved by Mr M.S. Gurupada Swamy, Janata, and others. The minister said the center has lent its full support to the state government to curb terrorism and it will continue to do so. The minister pointed out that the pressure mounted by the law and order machinery resulted in the decline of terrorist activities in the recent past. But there has been a spurt in the incidents in the last month.

Mr Buta Singh said security arrangements have been tightened to check infiltration and movement of terrorists across the border. He said the government is aware of Pakistan's involvement and its ulterior motives in helping terrorists. The minister said the center expects the state government to take steps to ensure that places of worship are not misused and their sanctity preserved.

During the debate, some opposition members charged the center with not implementing the Punjab accord faithfully. But a ruling party member said that even the implementation of the accord will not help check terrorism and violence in the state. He said the government must ensure that religion is kept out of politics. Members demanded that the hands of the Barnala government be strengthened to fight terrorism.

The debate will continue.

More Than 500 Dead in Punjab Violence This Year
BK081650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Chandigarh, India, Nov 8 (AFP) — Punjab police have been told to kill or be killed in the fight against armed Sikh separatists, which has left 507 dead this year, the state's police chief said here Saturday. Julio Ribiero, director general of police in the northern Indian state, told a press conference that a total of 402 "innocents," 57 policemen, and 48 "terrorists" had been killed in Sikh separatist violence so far this year.

In addition, 249 people were killed by Security Forces on the border with Pakistan between April and October. Of this total 173 were Bangladeshis, 53 Pakistanis, and 23 Indians, of whom 19 were Sikhs.

"I have told my policemen not to become victims of armed terrorists,' Mr Ribiero said. He said he had told his men: "Kill the terrorists when they are armed before they kill you." Mr Ribiero escaped an attempt on his own life last month.

He stressed that the police were not involved in border patrols, which were carried out by the Border Security Force (BSF), which is under central government control. The BSF has orders to shoot on sight. He said that not a single armed Sikh separatist had been convicted by a court in Punjab. "They sometimes kill the witnesses and sometimes the prosecutor and even the judge," he said.

8 Killed in Bihar; Punjab 'Terrorists' Kill 1
BK101303 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] In Bihar, 8 persons were killed and 10 others injured following a clash over land dispute at Merwa in Siwan District last evening. According to the police, six of them died on the spot and two succumbed to their injuries on way to hospital. The injured have been admitted to the Siwan Sadar (?headquarters) hospital. Eight persons have been arrested and two police officers suspended. The situation is now reported to be under control.

In Punjab, one person was shot dead and another seriously injured by two terrorists near (Bhavepurdogra) in Amritsar District last night. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the terrorists also took away the scooter of the victim. In another incident, a shop keeper was shot at and seriously injured by some terrorists in east Mogra of Amritsar city. The police have cordoned off the area and search is on to apprehend the culprits.

Tribal National Volunteers Kill 4 in Tripura
BK120329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In Tripura, four persons were killed and another seriously injured when Tribal National Volunteers [TNV] opened fire at Kalamaidan Bazaar near Kalyanpur in Khowai subdivision. Official reports reaching Agartala say that at about 15 TNV men fired indiscriminately in the market area and fled immediately into nearby forest. Senior police officials have rushed to the spot with reinforcemnt.

2 GNLF Supporters Killed in Clash With Police
BK101658 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] In West Bengal two GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] were killed in an encounter with police at (Ging) tea estate in Darjeeling today. The incident took place when a police party was attacked while returning with 11 persons arrested in connection with an incident of arson in the (Limbo) Basti area.

'Impression' That India To Attack 'Not Correct'

BK121605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan is fully capable of defending every inch of its territory and the government and Armed Forces are fully aware of their responsibility in this regard. He was replying to a question about the reported massive movement of the Indian troops along Pakistan's eastern border at a news conference soon after his return to Karachi from Jeddah this afternoon. The president said Pakistan is an Islamic state which sincerely desires peace and hopes that India will realize the importance of the efforts it has made for peace during the past 5 years.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq clarified that India and Pakistan both conduct routine annual [military] exercises, but the large scale on which India has amassed troops and weapons this time is unprecedented. He said the issue has been raised with India at the diplomatic level. Meanwhile, India has confirmed that it will conduct this exercise on such a large scale and that the exercises will continue for a longer period. The president said the impression that India is to attack Paksitan is not correct.

About the 2-day meeting of the Islamic Community Peace Committee in Jeddah, the president said he is hopeful that the committee's efforts to bring an end to the war between two Islamic fraternal nations — Iran and Iraq — will prove fruitful. The committee has authorized the Gambian president, Dawda Jawara, and the Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, Sharifuddin Pirzada, to maintain contacts with Iran and Iraq to know the reactions of the two countries regarding the guiding priciples set forth by the Islamic Peace Committee. The president said the Islamic Peace Committee has again appealed to both the countries to end their tragic war and refrain from activities which may keep the war going. The committee also appealed to all nations not to take any action which may lead to an escalation in this war. It also called upon Iran and Iraq to attend the next Islamic summit conference to be held in Kuwait. Pakistan has always underscored the need for a settlement of this conflict which can be acceptable to both countries. Pakistan sincerely desires to see an end to this war through the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee, the president added. Answering a question, the president said the Islamic Conference Organization has always maintained a positive stand on the Afghan question and has demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the restoration of the nonaligned Islamic status of this country so that more than 3 million Afghan refugees can return to their homes with honor and dignity. The president said the heads of state whom he met during the Islamic Peace Committee meeting in Jeddah have once again fully supported Pakistan's stand on this question.

At last, the president expressed profound grief at the recent incidents in Karachi and Hyderabad and expressed his heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. The press should play its role in promoting communal harmony and solidarity in the country, the president observed.

Greetings Sent Marking USSR October Revolution

BK070947 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have greeted Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution being celebrated today. The president in his message said the friendly relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union are in the best interest of the people of the two countries and serve the cause of peace in our region and in the world as a whole.

The prime minister in his message expressed the confidence that Pakistan-Soviet friendly relations and mutual cooperation will grow stronger in the future which will serve the interests of two peoples and the cause of world peace.

President Reiterates Nuclear Program 'Peaceful'

BK081559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear program is entirely peaceful and is solely aimed at ensuring the socioeconomic development and well-being of the people. He stated this while inaugurating an exhibition named Expo-1986 — Atom for Development — in Lahore this afternoon. He said Pakistan wants to use nuclear energy as a source of fuel. It needs atomic energy for development of hydroelectricity, coal, and gas resources. Underlining the need for nuclear energy for the socioeconomic development of the country, especially that of the rural areas, the president said the country is facing several serious problems, such as waterlogging and salinity. Pakistan also wants to maximize its agricultural production for which use of nuclear techniques is essential. He underscored the usefulness of atomic energy in the fields of health and education which have been given top priority in the government's 5-point program.

The president said Pakistan wants to see a South Asia free from nuclear weapons and it has taken several constructive steps for controlling proliferation of weapons in this region. Pakistan hopes that India will respond positively to its proposals, and the two countries will begin serious negotiations to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons. The president paid rich tribute to Pakistan's able scientists and research scholars who have been running the Karachi nuclear power project efficiently despite restrictions imposed by certain foreign countries and other problems. He said it is only by virtue of continued research activity of these scientists that Pakistan today stands in the front row of developing countries.

The Nuclear Energy Commission chairman, in his welcoming address, shed light on the commission's achievements in various fields. The president later visited different sections of the exhibition and was briefed about the research activities and the achievements scored in the fields of minerals, agriculture, and medicine.

Musavi Discusses 'Conspiracy' Against Syria
LD121333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text][Announcer] During today's cabinet session a sum of 1.412 billion rials was allocated as aid to the country's municipalities.

At the conclusion of today's cabinet session Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi was interviewed by our correspondent, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Musavi, would you please inform us on the main issues discussed during today's cabinet session, and what decisions were taken?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In addition to political news, we had a comprehensive discussion on cultural issues. The government Cultural Commission presented a very good report. Most of the discussion was about the fact that the meaning of our Islamic Revolution is a cultural revolution and, therefore, greater attention should be paid to cultural issues, particularly in connection with our investment. It was discussed that, in general, economic issues and investments should be equated with cultural criteria. The discussion was summarized by proposing that new plans be raised in connection with cultural investments by the Cultural Commission, and special notes will be added to the budget bill for this purpose. [end recording]

[Announcer] With regard to the EEC decision to impose a ban on Syria, Prime Minister Musavi, stressing the permanent support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for such progressive states as Syria against the conspiring countries, described Iran's relations with Syria as being very friendly and said: We strongly support Syria vis-a-vis decisions of the Common Market, and the accusation that Syria was responsible for hatching a plot to blow up an aircraft is ridiculous, as some leaders of the same European countries have admitted, and it is a conspiracy for launching a military attack against Syria. As indicated during a press conference held by a leader of one of these countries, this plot was designed by Israel; fortunately, Britain's plan for following the policies and steps of the criminal United States has failed.

He added: During its session, the cabinet interpreted the EEC decision against Syria with the words "flimsy decisions", meaning Thatcher's defeat on this issue.

The prime minister went on: The interesting point to the cabinet, which strongly affects its policies, is Britain's total support for the United States' global policies. This naturally affects all our calculations and foreign policy.

The prime minister added: This decision was a face-saving device for Thatcher's sake and will have no practical results against Syria. Thanks to Syria's steadfastness, resistance, and an alert public opinion regarding such conspiracies, what they intended failed in practice.

Referring to the coming unity week, Mr Musavi said: The Islamic Revolution has been a harbinger of unity since it achieved victory through unity. The importance of unity week is not for internal reflection alone, rather it has a global reflection for the export of the revolution, unity of the Muslims' ranks, and for pinpointing the biggest problem of the great Islamic nation: their division vis-a-vis global arrogance. In fact, unity week means all thoughts and forces should unite worldwide in order to struggle against the enemies of Islam; and in reality this week will pave various ways for the struggle against global arrogance and hegemony.

In connection with the present climate on the possibility of Saddam's removal by the major powers, and the stance of the Islamic Republic government, the prime minister said: The major powers are not in favor of our military victory in the war. Usually, when the foundations of a regime are weakened, the major powers, in order to safeguard their own interests, think of finding a replacement with one of their own alternatives. Now that Saddam is in such a position, the discussion in all diplomatic circles of the world is about Saddam's departure and his possible successor. Obviously, because of the weakness of Saddam's government, this is a natural outcome. However, what is of importance to us is the will of our nation and our combative forces to deliver the final blows at Saddam's regime.

Views Western Media 'Propaganda'
LD131116 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA — "As long as we maintain and protect our Islamic values, to us the U.S. Government with its characteristics will remain as the Great Satan," said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday. "For the Islamic Revolution of Iran," he added, "the slogan of Death to America is a strategic slogan."

Referring to recent propaganda of Western media on the issue of American hostages in Lebanon and U.S. arms sales to Iran, the prime minister said that the U.S. Administration was in a passive position.

More on the same subject, he said what the U.S. refers to as state terrorism, applies only to the U.S. and stressed that Iran will always stand against terroristic policies of the U.S.

The prime minister, who was speaking after a meeting of the Political Council of the government, said that as the Majlis Speaker Hojjat-ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsajani had stated at the Friday Prayers ceremony last week, it is possible that certain groups in Lebanon may heed to some of the views of Iran. However, as long as the U.S. continues to illegally seize Iranian weaponry, no one should expect us to mediate on issues such as the American hostages in Lebanon.

Another issue raised was the responsibility of the government towards Iranians living abroad. The prime minister stressed that the government in an organised manner should inform these citizens of the realities inside the country.

"We cannot remain indifferent towards fate of our fellow countrymen," stressed the premier. It is clear that most Iranians abroad are unaware of developments in the country and plots of imperialism in this respect must be thwarted. "There is no

doubt," he added, "the Islamic values prevail in the country and those who wish to return must adapt to the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Musavi, Rafiqdust Visit IRGC Arms Plant

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] This morning Prime Minister Musavi visited an arms manufacturing plant attached to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC]. The prime minister was accompanied on this visit by Minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust. The visit coincides with the third massive shipment of arms by these plants to the fronts. Prime Minister Musavi inspected various units of the plant, including the design and manufacturing units and the unit producing standard 120-mm mortars and three types of 60-mm mortars — the long- and short-barrelled commando weapons. Unit officials briefed him on the plant's progress.

A Central News Unit report says that all stages of design and operation of these plants have been handled by Iranian experts. As for the plants' outputs, they can not only meet the domestic requirements by the end of the current year [year ending 20 March 1987], but they will be able to export their products. The report adds that the production cost of this plant is less than its foreign currency equivalent in rials, while they are equivalent to the best international standards.

On the basis of this same report, production of Katiyushas and mini-Katiyushas are in the planning stage. These weapons will go into production by the end of the current year. [passage omitted]

Musavi Interviewed

LD111040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the end of his visit to an arms manufacturing plant, the prime minister took part in an interview with our correspondent to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Musavi, at the end of your visit to these plants please let us have your views about the activities which are carried on in these factories, and also please let us know how much importance the government attaches to military industries.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Visiting this factory shows us the activity and creativity of our believing, committed, and revolutionary forces. This factory shows us what wonderful results we achieve when we approach an issue without paperwork and without bureaucracy. At the same time, we can see that the needs imposed upon us by the revolution and by the war, and the difficulties our enemies impose upon us in order to defeat the revolution, produce completely opposite results in a determined nation and will make it grow and develop. Here we see that our brothers are producing large quantities of 60-mm and 120-mm mortars, without rest and without sleep. More important than that are the plans of our brothers for the future, and their ability to design and execute the work. What I have seen here is that the standard of their work is at a very high level of scientific and planning achievement. Also, despite the short time I had at my disposal, the plans they showed me regarding their future work showed that our expert brothers, the engineers and [words indistinct] and all the workers and employees have planned a very extensive future for themselves, something which is worthy of the revolution.

Side by side with the movement which has started in our country for the manufacture of ammunitions and weapons needed by our fighters inside our country, this plant gives us much hope for our real economic independence as well as for our military independence in the future. It is quite clear that our most important industrial bases for the future of our country are not assembly plants or dependent plants, but are these military industries, providing they make use of so-called medium [mianbord] methods. The brothers who are engaged in manufacturing weapons should make use of revolutionary methods. While they keep pace with the most advanced methods and techniques, in keeping with our revolutionary system, they should also try to bring about a new organizational system which will give us a great deal of hope for the future. Here I should express my thanks to all my brothers, also to the esteemed members of the Guards Corps who have established such a lively complex which brings joy to our nation and despair to our enemies.

[Reporter] Do you have any plans for expanding and advancing such industries?

[Musavi] Our brothers are expanding these complexes with great speed. As soon as you enter this complex, although it does not occupy a large area, you see that they are busy manufacturing new weapons. When we speak with the brothers they talk of new machinery and new plans which you constantly see in different parts of this complex. The same thing is true on a national scale. A great movement in this direction has started throughout the country. It has been said that with the steps that have been taken so far and in view of the amount of military equipment which will be manufactured, it will be possible for us to make a saving of between $700 million and $1 billion in foreign exchange. This shows the scale of the work. [end recording]

Rafiqdust on Military Equipment Sent to Fronts

LD101805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon the 55th convoy of military equipment was sent to the fronts of the war between truth and falsehood by the Ministry of the Guards Corps. In the course of the departure of the convoy Minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mr Rafiqdust, in an interview with a correspondent of the Central News Unit, provided some details about the nature of the military equipment and the industries of the Ministry of the Guards Corps for achieving self-sufficiency.

[Begin recording] [Rafiqdust] This is the 55th convoy of such equipment being sent to the fronts, including decontamination baths and individual packs [qutiha-ye enferadi] that we have

produced for each fighter; equipment for divisions, brigades, and battalions; and filters for the trenches and fortifications of our beloved ones. We plan to equip all the fortifications with these filters so that the enemy may have no hope in using chemical weapons and may realize that it has to submit to the will of our nation. These include comprehensive equipment against chemical attacks from prior to the enemy's use of chemical weapons up to their actual use and the fight against them, namely, filters for trenches to keep them secure against chemical weapons. If the enemy uses them we have (?decontamination) baths, individuual packs, group capsules, and (?decontamination) equipment. We have completely prepared ourselves against these hostilities, and are sending this equipment to the fronts.

[Unidentified reporter] Please give us some details about the self-sufficiency of the Ministry of Guards Corps.

[Rafiqdust] As we have informed our dear nation on a number of occasions, our self-sufficiency is [not] complete. In other words, we have a long way to go, but we have taken a step. As this revolution was a divine revolution, and God willed that this revolution take place, the achievements of the revolution are also God-like, so much so that we have been so successful in such a short time. In our needs we can announce that as far as quantity is concerned we are nearly 80 percent self-sufficient. God willing, we shall increase it to 100 percent. Concerning advanced weapons, some good work has been done regarding missiles and air and sea issues [masa'il], about which, God willing, we shall inform our nation in the future. [end recording]

Velayati Receives French Charge d'Affaires

LD121922 Tehran IRNA in English 1841 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — France's Charge d' Affaires in Tehran Pierre Lafrance met and conferred with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Wednesday. At the meeting the French diplomat said that his country highly respects the independent policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response Foreign Minister Velayati expressed hope that Iran-France relations would steadily grow in keeping with the common interests between the two countries.

Saudi Message Sent on OPEC 'Collaboration'

LD101708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon the charge d'affaires of Saudi Arabia in Tehran met with Mostafa Mir Salim, the special advisor to the president, and submitted a special message from the Saudi king to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

In this message the Saudi king, in addition to supporting the views of the Islamic Republic and expressing the unanimity of views between the two countries concerning oil and OPEC, expressed the readiness of Saudi Arabia for greater collaboration with the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning OPEC issues, and requested the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for a satisfactory pricing policy desired by the OPEC.

U.S. 'Concerned' Over Mideast Oil 'Dependence'

LD121515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. Department of Energy is concerned about America's greater dependence on Middle East oil during the next decade. The periodical *Al-'Alam*, which has published this report, adds: The U.S. energy minister, in a recent letter to the U.S. Senate Employment and Development Commission, announces that the United States' strong dependence on Middle East oil imports in the future will endanger America's national security.

Coordination of Iraqi Opposition 'Necessary'

LD122214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1106 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The talks between three groups opposed to Saddam's regime is the theme of the first part of today's political review.

Recently, talks were held between a number of groups opposed to the present Iraqi regime. The talks, which are being held between the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] and the Democratic Party of Iraqi Kurdistan, and the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan, which are still in progress, can be considered a major step in consolidating the opposition to the Iraqi regime. [passage omitted]

With the outbreak of the imposed war and the weakness of the Iraqi regime's ability to continue its political rule gradually becoming apparent, meetings were held between opposition group leaders and Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

In addition to the Iraqi regime not honoring its promises to Talebani [Iraqi Kurd], there was the signing of the agreement between Iraq and Turkey 2 years ago, according to which the armies of the two regimes were permitted to infiltrate into each other's country in pursuit of Kurds.

A year before the signing of the agreement, in 1983, the Turkish Government staged such an offensive, using planes and 10,000 troops. This year — 4 months ago to be exact — for the second time using the agreement as an excuse, Turkish troops attacked northern Iraq to compensate for Saddam's weakness in dealing with the Kurds.

In any case, together with the signing of the aggression agreement with Turkey, the savage suppression of the Kurds proved that the Iraqi Kurdish groups cannot have any hope of their problems being solved by Saddam's regime. As Mas'ud Barzani declared in Vienna: As long as Saddam's regime rules over Iraq, the Kurdish problem could not possibly be solved.

In addition to resulting in joint operations with the combatants of Islam, such as operation Fath I in Kirkuk, coordination between the SAIRI and the two other Kurdish parties can give a clear outlook for Iraq's future after the downfall of Saddam's regime.

Of course, it should be pointed out that cooperation between the SAIRI and the two parties is nothing new. But, considering the Iraqi regime's present condition and the region's anticipation of the fateful offensive by the combatants of Islam, further coordination between the two groups and the SAIRI in an open and friendly atmosphere has become more necessary. There is no doubt that this coordination can be useful in dealing an effective blow to the Iraqi regime. Furthermore, by reaching a mutual decision on Iraq's fate, the wastage of forces could be prevented in the future.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqis Raid Industrial Units

LD121655 Tehran IRNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — One civilian was martyred and four others wounded when intruding Iraqi planes raided an industrial unit in Tabriz, E. Azarbayjan Province Wednesday afternoon. The industrial unit suffered damage in the Iraqi air attack.

Iraqi warplanes also raided a village around the western Iranian town of Eslamabad Wednesday afternoon wounding five civilians. One house was also destroyed and a number of livestock were killed in the air attack.

Seven civilians were martyred and 25 others wounded in an Iraqi raid Wednesday morning on two industrial units in Esfahan.

Raids To Continue on 3 Iraqi Cities

NC130620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In response to the renewed mischief of the Zionist Iraqi regime, which has taken the form of attacks on our country's residential areas and industrial units, the artillery of the Islamic Armed Forces has been pounding economic and military targets in Basra, Khanaqin, and Umm Qasr for the past 20 hours. These blasts from the fighters of Islam are in reply to the Zionist Iraqi regime's air raids on residential areas and industrial centers. They followed announcements warning residents of the three Iraqi cities to evacuate areas around military and industrial targets, and will continue for another 28 hours.

Iraq's 'Aqrah Garrison Bombed

LD131132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] the military garrison in 'Aqrah, Iraq, in the northeastern part of that country, was severely bombed and set ablaze at 0730 this morning by fighter-bombers of the Air Force of the IRI.

Communique No 2,651

LD101703 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 10, IRNA — Iran's Navy released on Sunday an impounded cargo ship from a southern Iranian port where it was thoroughly searched after being satisfied that it was not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq, said a military communique here Monday. The ship was seized on 4 November.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,651 said that the Navy also intercepted and inspected two cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Sunday but allowed them to continue voyage because there was no Iraqi-bound war-related goods aboard them.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued throughout the fronts on Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Faqqeh, Majnun Islands, Talayeh, and Kushk operational theaters.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts and two heavy vehicles destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts Sunday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes on Sunday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi engineering operations were halted and some enemy engineering hardware destroyed in Bubiyan and Zeyd operational theaters by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday.

Iraqi forces sustained casualties and losses when their positions and gun emplacements were hit by Iranian artillery fire throughout the southern fronts on Sunday. Reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters were also checked, said the communique.

According to the communique, heavy losses were inflicted on an Iraqi vehicle column in Tib operational theater by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday.

Convoys of Iranian patrols, despatched to reconnoiter sensitive positions of Iraqi forces throughout the fronts on Sunday carried out their intelligence-gathering missions successfully and dealt effective blows on enemy troops. The Iranian patrols returned safley to bases, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,652

LD111616 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11, IRNA — Iran's Navy released on Sunday and Monday two impounded foreign cargo ships from a southern Iranian port where they were thoroughly inspected. The ships had been intercepted on the third and fourth of November, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,652 said that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and parts of enemy

positions and two munitions dumps destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Monday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts Monday raging somewhat more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin where a convoy of Iraqi patrols was hit and forced to flee by Iranian artillery fire, the communique said.

The military communique furthermore said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several vehicles of theirs.

Engineering operations and movement of enemy vehicle columns were halted in Mehran operational theater by heavy Iranian artillery fire on Monday.

Iranian forces also shelled Iraqi troops in Bejliyeh, Faqqeh, and Majnun Islands, southern fronts, Monday preventing enemy troops from fortifying their positions, according to the communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said, reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters were checked in Pich-e Angizeh, Chazzabeh, and areas overlooking Khorramshahr by Iranian anti-aircraft fire Monday.

Communique No 2,653

LD121556 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected two cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz Tuesday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq, said a military communique here Wednesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,653 said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts and two vehicles set ablaze in parts of the western and southern fronts Tuesday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions Tuesday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and damage and their fire was silenced when they were shelled by Iranian forces in Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht, and Panjwin operational theaters, northwestern fronts, on Tuesday, the communique said.

Iraqi engineering operations were halted in Nahr 'Anbar, 'Eyn-Khvosh, and Majnun Islands, southern fronts Tuesday. Iranian Muslim combatants also checked reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters in the southern fronts.

Elsewhere, the communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Tuesday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran as a result of which Iraqi troops incurred heavy casualties and losses.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran and the United States

There were "both right and wrong remarks" in President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. efforts to mend relations with Iran, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted in a Friday sermon reported by IRNA. Khamene'i denied Reagan's claim that his administration is seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war, asking how the United States wants this when it does "not recognize the Islamic Republic system of government." Iran will not be lenient or compromise with the United States as long as the latter maintains its spirit of "aggression and expansionism" and its support for Israel, he said. Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi had earlier stressed that "death to America" is still a "strategic slogan" for Iran, according to IRNA, and he said Iran should not be expected to mediate on the American hostages in Lebanon as long as the United States "continues to illegally seize Iranian weaponry." Iran's UN ambassador dismissed any connection between the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon and Iran's receipt of U.S.-made arms, the agency noted.

"Reliable sources" cited by the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Iran has decided to suspend all contacts with the United States and to freeze efforts to release the hostages until the U.S. stand on Iranian demands becomes clearer, WAKH reported. Iran does not want U.S. arms shipments to end with the resolution of the hostages issue as it is seeking U.S. agreement on a general and lasting policy of providing Iran with its weapons needs, *Al-Ittihad* said.

Monitored Iraqi media have not thus far commented on President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. contacts with Iran, and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf did not mention the issue in a 13 November speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Ma'ruf reaffirmed Iraq's view that Iran is cooperating with Israel, asserting that this has given Iran "a measure of Zionist expertise" and weapons which it uses in its "continuing aggression" against Iraq. Elsewhere, Reagan's television broadcast on contacts with Iran was reported by Amman radio. In Israel, Jerusalem radio cited Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remark that he understands the U.S. position, which reflects Washington's "great effort" to secure the release of U.S. hostages. Shamir also stressed that Israel is in no way involved in U.S. arms supplies to Iran.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian missile hit Baghdad at 2330 GMT 13 November, killing 7 civilians and wounding 63 others, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iran's Revolution Guards Corps took credit for the attack in a communique carried by Tehran radio, stating that a missile was targeted on the Iraqi Defense Ministry building in retaliation for Iraq's "cowardly" air raids on Iran.

In other action, Iraqi aircraft launched a "devastating new strike" against the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex 14 November, while a "large number" of Iraqi warplanes raided the Sasan oil fields in the southern part of the Gulf, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. The northern oil field at Sasan was "completely destroyed," according to the communique, which added that Iraqi planes also struck at Revolution Guards camps in the Shahabad and Gilan-e Gharb areas. For Iran's part, IRNA said an Iraqi plane was shot down during an attempted raid on an industrial target in Khuzestan 14 November. The agency also reported that Iranian planes bombed military and economic targets in the Iraqi town of Jalula' the same day. Earlier, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that two Iraqi planes were hit and "probably" downed by anti-aircraft fire during the 12 November raid on Tabriz. In fighting at the battlefronts, Iraq's IV Army Corps repulsed an Iranian attack in the East Maysan sector, killing over 50 Iranians, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses 13 November.

Iranian Oil Policy

Oil Minister Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh told Tehran radio that Iran will only consider Saudi Arabia's proposal to set an OPEC marker price of $18 per barrel if this level is the first step in a strategy of returning to the official OPEC price of $28. Iran would oppose fixing the price at $18, he said, and it thinks that $20 is a possible minimum price pending the establishment of a definite timetable for moving to higher prices.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Israel informed the British Government that Mordekhay Vanunu was not kidnapped from Britain and that he left British soil of his own free will, Jerusalem radio reported. The British were also told that no Israeli organization contravened British laws.

Airman in Lebanon — The Amal Movement has again offered to swap the captured Israeli airman for Lebanese and Palestinians jailed in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported, citing an Amal official's statement that Amal is waiting for Israel to negotiate such an exchange through the International Red Cross. Israeli security sources cited by *Ma'Ariv* said Israel is waiting to hear Amal's conditions for the airman's release.

Internal Developments — After meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, Gush Emunim leaders said they were favorably impressed with his "positive" attitude toward the settlement issue, according to IDF radio. Four members of the leftist delegation that met with PLO representatives in Romania last week were released on bail after being questioned by police in Ramla, Jerusalem radio noted.

Terrorism and Security in Turkey

Turkish authorities have arrested two members of the Islamic Jihad organization who have admitted involvement in the murder of a Jordanian diplomat last year, ANATOLIA reported. One of the men is Iranian and the other is Jordanian. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Ha'Aretz* said Turkish security forces have confirmed claims by an Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq official that Iran was involved in planning the 6 September massacre of Turkish Jews in Istanbul. According to this report, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon organized the attack in conjunction with leaders of Hizballah and the PFLP. The terrorists reportedly entered Turkey through the Hakkari region, which is predominantly Kurdish.

Meanwhile, the Turkish parliament approved a government decree to continue martial law in the southeastern provinces of Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, and Van, according to Ankara radio. The interior minister told the assembly that there have been 28 attacks by or clashes with separatists in these provinces during the past 4 months, noting that 19 security forces members were killed as well as 21 citizens and 3 "terrorists."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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U.S. 'Propaganda' on USSR Troop Pullout Viewed

LD140702 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 13, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: The U.S. Administration has launched a propaganda campaign fraught with lies about the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan to their country. Washington's top-level authorities including President Ronald Reagan, George Schultz, the U.S. state secretary, and Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defence secretary, have joined hand in this campaign. Following a mendacious policy, the U.S. Administration is striving to confuse the world public opinion as for the constructive measures of Afghanistan regarding the political solution of the situation around the DRA.

The Western mass media and Washington administration have launched an unjusitified and baseless propaganda since the return of the six regiments of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan to their country. These circles are desperately striving to cover up their illegal and hostile stand against the DRA, the report released by *Washington Times* in its edition [words indistinct] November is the best testimony to this effect. Quoting the leadership of the U.S. defence secretary, the daily reports that as if the Soviet Union has recently sent to Afghanistan two new military divisions. The Soviet Union and the DRA [word indistinct] reject this false and slanderous accusation levelled by Reagan administration and assess it as an impudent concoction to achieve its sinister political aims. By levelling such accusations, Reagan administraion is seeking to show as justified the intensification of its intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA and the ever-greater equipping of the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands with the most modern American weapons including Stinger and chemical weapons.

Reagan administration allocates greater funds to the counter-revolutionary bands by every passing year. Its military assistance to them amounts at 500 million dollars during the current year alone. By launching such mendacious propaganda campaign, the Reagan administration is seeking to create obstacles for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

Mujahidin Attack Soviet Air Base in Bagram

BK140230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say mujahidin attacked the biggest Soviet air base in Bagram during the first week of this month, killing more than 30 Soviet soldiers and damaging several aircraft, including a jet, and many military vehicles. Mujahidin also attacked Soviet-Afghan positions in Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province last week.

Mujahidin 'Ambush' Soviet-Kabul Convoy

BK121115 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin ambushed on the 28th of last month on a big convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops near the historic fort of Bust in Helmand Province. More than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were reported to have been killed and a large number of armored vehicles damaged.

'Another' Counterrevolutionary Group 'Crushed'

LD122225 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Another group of the counterrevolutionaries who had been disrupting the peaceful life of our toiling compatriots in the environs of Panjwa'i District, Qandahar Province, were crushed as a result of the successful operations carried out by the heroic Armed Forces of the country.

The BIA reported that as a result of this successful operation 16 DShK's with 865 boxes of their ammunition, 4 ZK-1 with 210 boxes of their ammunition, 2 recoilless guns with 176 shells, 4 rocket launchers with 217 rockets, 2 reactive units with 35 shells, 1,500 antivehicle mines, 48 antipersonnel mines, 9 boxes of hand-grenades, 85 various U.S.- and Chinese-made light weapons with 440,030 rounds of ammunition were seized by the Armed Forces.

Karachi Reports on 'Large-Scale' Defections

BK121339 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A report from Afghanistan says there have been large-scale defections of Kabul troops to Afghan mujahidin in Farah and Herat Provinces during the last few days. The report says more than 100 Kabul troops reported at 2 mujahidin bases of Shahid Ghulam Muhammad Niazi and (Utha Suleman) in Farah Province. These troops also carried a large number of arms and ammunition with them.

Another report says the mujahidin shot down four helicopters in the regions of [name indistinct] in Ghowr Province. During the encounter the mujahidin killed a number of Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed many vehicles and an arms depot in the province.

Prisoners Released on Muhammad's Birthday

LD131750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In accordance with Paragraph 6, Article 43 of the DRA Basic Principles, and in view of its humanitarian policy in honor of the auspicious anniversary of Muhammad, peace be upon him, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has remitted the remaining imprisonment term of a number of male and female prisoners in the capital and provinces of the country.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium's Secretariat adds that a decree on the release of the above prisoners has been issued to the respective authorities.

Gandhi Rules Out Division of West Bengal

BK131325 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister has categorically ruled out the division of West Bengal. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has, however, accused the CPI-M government of failing to maintain law and order in the state in the wake of the GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] agitation for a separate Gurkhaland. He was intervening in the debate on a call attention motion on the GNLF agitation moved by Mr Dwipen Ghosh — CPI-M, and others in the Rajya Sabha today.

The prime minister said that the state government is using the party cadres to confront the GNLF supporters, adding to violence in Darjeeling District. Mr Gandhi asked why the West Bengal government is not taking any action if it finds the GNLF actions antinational? Protesting against these remarks by the prime minister, the entire opposition, barring the AIADMK [All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham] and the National Conference, staged a noisy walkout.

Mr Gandhi said that the center had rushed all possible assistance to the state government but it had not taken appropriate action to contain the law and order problem. The prime minister made it clear that the government cannot agree for the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950. He assured the House that the center will tackle the problems of the hill areas, including Darjeeling in consultation with the state government.

Gurkhas Asked To Give Up 'Misplaced Demands'

BK130925 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, today appealed to the GNLF leaders to give up their misplaced demands and adopt peaceful and democratic methods for solving the genuine grievances of the people. He also requested the West Bengal chief minister to display statesmanship and initiate a dialogue with all concerned to remove discontent and bring normalcy to the affected areas. He was making a statement in the Rajya Sabha today on a calling attention motion moved by Mr Dwipen Ghosh — CPI-M, and others on the agitation of the GNLF for a separate Gurkhaland. Mr Buta said that the GNLF is greatly mistaken if it believes that violent confrontation will advance its objectives. The government condemns the violence that has affected Darjeeling hills area due to the confrontationist attitude of the GNLF and the CPI-M.

Tiwari Discusses SAARC Summit Preparations

BK121259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] programming committee has ended its discussion on various cooperation projects among the member countries at Bangalore. After formally adopting the report, the committee will present it to the standing committee of foreign secretaries who will begin their discussions tomorrow. All India Radio special correspondent Harish Awashti reports from Bangalore that the committee had made considerable headway on the question of financing SAARC's various institutions slated to be set up over the next few years. Our correspondent says the programming committee is recommending the quantum of each member country's financial commitment to common projects.

Meanwhile, the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, arrived in Bangalore this afternoon. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he expressed confidence that the SAARC summit will be a success. Asked whether the issue of Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability will be raised at the summit, Mr Tiwari said SAARC is not a forum to discuss bilateral matters.

Trade Protocol With USSR for 1987 Signed

BK130333 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1987 envisaging 5.5 percent growth in bilateral trade over the current year. It is expected to rise to 3,800 crore rupees next year. New commodities are being added for the increased turnover. India will be importing items like antimony, soda ash, polystyrene, and raw hides for the first time from the Soviet Union. Export of shoe uppers, readymade garments, woollen hosiery, and electronic instruments to the USSR is expected to increase significantly next year.

Tripura 'Extremists' Kill 9, Injure 2 in Raid

BK140859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Tripura, nine persons were killed and two injured when an armed gang of Tripura National Volunteers extremists raided Kishoreganj village of Belonia subdivision in south Tripura District yesterday. The condition of one of the injured is stated to be serious. The state chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, told our Agartala correspondent this morning that the extremists also set houses on fire before escaping. Our correspondent reports that this is the third violent incident in the state this week.

Suspected Naga 'Insurgents' Kill 6 Policemen

BK130859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In Nagaland, six policemen and one civilian were killed near Chizami in Phek District in an ambush by suspected insurgents last night. At least four policemen and the treasurer of the State Bank of India [SBI] were seriously injured in the incident. The police party and some bank staff were taking bank remittance from Dimapur to the SBI branch at Phek. Reports reaching Kohima say that some cash was looted by the culprits who escaped after the ambush. The inspector general of police and senior officials have rushed to the spot along with reinforcements.

Commentator Opposes AWACS for Pakistan

BK111411 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Commentary on "U.S. Arms for Pakistan" by Raghunath Raina, defense commentator]

[Text] India has strongly protested to the United States Government against its decision to supply to Pakistan Airborne Warning And Control System, generally known as AWACS, aircraft. The U.S. ambassador in New Delhi was called to the Foreign Office to convey India's strong views against the U.S. attempt to tilt the balance of arms in the subcontinent. Similarly, the Indian ambassador to the United States has met the U.S. State Department officials to express India's misgivings.

Indian fears that the supply of highly sophisticated offensive weapons to Pakistan will endanger peace in this part of the world is based on a realistic appraisal. The AWACS aircraft, technically known as Boeing E-3A Sentry aircraft, has a surveillance range of 230 miles. If it flies even 100 miles inside Pakistan territory along the Indo-Pakistan border, it would be able to pinpoint the location of every Indian air base and staging strip. When one considers that in addition to the AWACS, the United States also has committed the supply of additional F-16 combat aircraft and M-60A3 main battle tanks to Pakistan, one can realize to what extent the United States is altering the geostrategic environment in the region.

The rationale for this escalation of arms supply to Pakistan is given in terms of Pakistan's needs to strengthen its capability to protect its airspace against violations by Afghanistan. This is far from possible considering that the Soviet Union is physically demonstrating its willingness to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan. In fact, USSR has declared that it will withdraw completely from Afghanistan if the U.S. gives a guarantee that the country's sovereignty and integrity will be respected.

Even at the military level, the justification for AWACS and F-16 combat aircraft to cater to alleged airspace violations by Soviet or Afghan aircraft makes little sense, according to military experts. What is clear, however, is that the U.S. Administration is well set to introduce a quantum jump to highly sophisticated military technology well beyond any legitimate security requirement and this is bound to have far-reaching implications.

First, let us consider the implications for Pakistan itself. The U.S. assistant secretary for defense, Richard Armitage, told a press conference in Washington that the AWACS system would have to be provided with an American crew. The talk of an American crew on Pakistan soil has provoked sharp reaction in that country as it would compromise its sovereignty and its nonaligned status. Moreover, as a section of the Pakistani press has pointed out, Pakistan's further involvement in the Pentagon's strategic plan will erode the country's independent course in external affairs. An article in the Pakistan newspaper *Muslim* said: The people of Pakistan shudder at the very idea of their country being dragged into a strategic understanding with the U.S., such as it has with some Middle Eastern countries.

As a result of Pakistani people's fear of their country becoming a military base for the United States, a strong anti-American sentiment has developed in that country as seen in recent growing anti-U.S. demonstrations. As it is, General Zia is on record stating that the Soviets do not pose any threat to Pakistan's security. U.S. diplomats also concur with this assessment. In any case any direct threat of Soviet military intrusion is a patently fictitious scenario. The United States is simply interested in encircling the Soviet Union and using Pakistan as a cat's paw.

But for India, arming of Pakistan has serious implications. Let us consider what has happened in the past. For this, it is best to quote from a recent statement of Mr Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs which will soon consider new American military aid to Pakistan. Mr Solarz has said: I have not forgotten how U.S. military equipment was used by Pakistan against India in four [as heard] wars and I do not want it to happen again. Mr Solarz' reaction completely reflects India's fears. India does not want any strategic defense design at the cost of the lives of the people of Asian region.

President Removes Federal Minister From Post

BK110419 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The president, on the advice of the prime minister, has removed Prince Mohyuddin Baluch from the post of federal minister effective immediately.

Ziaul Haq on Afghanistan, Relations With India

BK140442 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the Afghanistan problem cannot be solved militarily but can only be solved politically. He welcomed the Soviet withdrawal of some of the forces from Afghanistan. In his recent interviews with *Arab News* and *Saudi Gazette*, he also referred to the efforts of the Ummah [Islamic community] Peace Committee, stressing the role of the Ummah Peace Committee, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement for a peaceful settlement of this dispute. In reply to a question, the president again refuted the allegations that Pakistan wants to use atomic energy for military purposes. He said Pakistan's [atomic]program is only for peaceful purposes.

On Pakistan-India relations, he said if the leaders of the two countries work in unison to remove mutual misunderstandings, doubts, suspicions, and misconceptions then Pakistan and India will live in peace. He expressed Pakistan's hope that this spirit will be appreciated.

Answering a question, the president said Pakistan is adhering to the policy of good neighborly relations. The (?cause) for the unrest in Indian Punjab is known to the whole world, so how can Pakistan be squarely blamed for it, the president asked.

Zain Noorani Arrives at UN, Issues Statement

BK140400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of State for External Affairs Zain Noorani has arrived in New York from Jeddah to lead the Pakistani delegation at the UN General Assembly session, which has been going on for 8 weeks. In a statement, he said that Pakistan has always cherished the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of any country because we do not want any country to interfere in our internal affairs in any manner. He said Pakistan wants to live with dignity and honor as a sovereign, independent nation. We also bear the same sentiments toward the friendly countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Mr Noorani will address the General Assembly on the Namibian question.

World Community Urged To Condemn Kabul Attacks

BK131145 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has called on the world community to condemn attacks by the Soviet-backed Kabul armed forces against Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. Speaking in the General Assembly social committee last night, the Pakistan delegate, Rana Naim Mahmud, said the world body should take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such attacks. During the debate on the report of the UN high commissioner for refugees, the Pakistan delegate said the only durable solution to the problem of Afghan refugees is their voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and honor. This could only be possible by an immediate cessation of the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan.

Draft Proposals Put Before UN General Assembly

BK081637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has placed two proposals before the General Assembly's major committee calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and for security guarantees to nonnuclear states. Presenting the drafts of the two resolutions, Pakistan's delegate, Shahzada Mohyuddin, said his country is keenly interested in the reduction of weapons.

The first resolution urges the General Assembly once again to press the countries of the region to refrain from every activity contrary to the objective of establishing a nuclear-free zone. India conducted a nuclear explosion in 1974 and has always opposed efforts toward establishing a nuclear-free zone in South Asia.

Under the second resolution, which calls for effective security guarantees for nonnuclear states, the General Assembly will stress the urgent need for a consensus on this issue.

5 Killed in 9 Nov Afghan Raids; Protest Lodged

BK121714 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Afghan forces fired two artillery rounds at 1640 on 9 November which landed in an area about 8 km west of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, killing one Afghan refugee. The next day, Afghan artillery fired 42 rounds between 1200-1300 which landed in the Teri Mangal area of the Kurram Agency, killing four and injuring two Afghan refugees.

The Afghan charge d' affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

Khamene'i Accuses Reagan of 'Telling Lies'
LD141215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The unifying Friday prayers ceremonies were held throughout the country in the presence of the hezbollahi Islamic nation today on the eve of Unity Week. Tehran's God-fearing inhabitants, with their monolithic presence in Tehran University and the surrounding streets, observed the politico-religious Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam.

Tehran's Friday imam began by congratulating our compatriots and the world's Muslims on the forthcoming anniversary of the birthday of Islam's beloved prophet, the holy Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah — may God's blessings and peace be upon him and his scion — and the auspicious birthday of the holy Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq — may peace be upon him — and emphasizing the need for the grandest possible celebration of Unity Week.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, referring to verses from the holy Koran, deemed the religious rite of unity among Muslim societies as being equal to jihad and the hajj pilgrimage ceremonies. He said: If the 1 billion Muslims in the world were to regain their unity they would be a tremendous power barring the path to wrongdoers and oppressors!

Continuing his speech, the president of the Republic referred to the West's political crisis and called it a crisis of a delusion of power, and added: The world powers still imagine that they can oppress nations and that by dictating their ramshackle power they can enslave the deprived and meek nations. A glaring example of this is Britain's indecently hasty action against Syria for no other crime but rejecting the Camp David course and refusing to compromise with the usurping Zionist government.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Khamene'i added: Britain, by accusing Syria, has attempted to instigate its allies against Syria in order to knock that progressive country out of the arena. Fortunately, all the plots came to nothing and the British ruling circles are in despair.

Continuing his sermons, Tehran's Friday imam referred to the revelations made by the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly with regard to U.S. political stratagems aimed at establishing relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. He emphasized the U.S. leaders' weakness toward Iran's Islamic Revolution and, analyzing the speech and confessions made by the U.S. President today, said: In his speech Reagan again admitted Iran's military, economic, and political power in the world and the Islamic Republic of Iran's influence in Islamic countries, particularly among the deprived and meek nations. He confirmed that he has no proof of Iran's participation in and support for terrorism. This admission should be the center of attention of the world at large, since it was this very same Reagan and the U.S. ruling machinery which leveled the accusation that Iran was a hotbed of support for terrorism. But today they are saying the opposite!

Addressing the U.S. leaders, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Khamene'i added: You are the real terrorists when you attack Libya and support the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and not those young people who have taken a few U.S. citizens hostage in order to retrieve their rights!

The president of the Republic added: We have not blackmailed the United States. You should give us our spare parts and material valued at millions of dollars and for which you were paid by the former regime!

Mr Khamene'i then emphasized: As long as the United States follows its bullying and hegemonistic policy and as long as it reacts in this manner toward the meek Palestine and Arab nations it will never meet with any flexibility or compromise from our side!

Referring to what the U.S. President said about ending the Iran-Iraq war, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: You are telling lies! You yourselves encouraged and instigated Iraq to commit aggression against Iran! So how could you, when you do not recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran, wish to halt the war which was not sought by the Iranian people? And today I speak on behalf of the leadership and the people of Iran when I say that this war which has been imposed on us shall not come to an end except through the victory of the Iranian nation!

President Khamene'i denied Reagan's claim that they had started talks with Iranian officials 18 months ago, saying that they might have held these talks with others, "with international smugglers perhaps. This has nothing to do with us."

Regarding another claim by Reagan and his special envoy to Tehran Robert McFarlane to the effect that the U.S. team had held talks with Iranian officials, President Khamene'i said "It is a mere lie." He said no diplomatic talks had been held between the McFarlane group and any Iranian officials at any rank and that only a number of Iran's information (intelligence) officers had talked with them to obtain information. "This is not called diplomatic talks." "If you call these information officers 'officials', it is up to you," Khamene'i said. He also said that Iran was in possession of the tapes containing details of these talks and that if it were deemed necessary, he would publish them.

Elsewhere in his sermon Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i pointed to U.S. schemes to establish relations with the Islamic Republic and stressed the weakness of U.S. officials before the Islamic Revolution. He said that in his speech Reagan had once again confessed to Iran's military, economic, and political strength in the world and its influence in Islamic countries particularly in the oppressed and deprived nations.

The president said the United States had no choice but to bring itself closer to the Islamic Republic and try to put an end to the hostility of the Iranian nation toward it. "They (the Americans) want it but we do not," he said.

Elaborating further on this point, Khamene'i said "How can you approach us? How can the Iranian nation trample upon its principles and come close to you, while your policies in each and every critical corner of the world are exactly contrary to ours?

"Were you not the ones who attacked Libya? Are you not supporting counterrevolutionareies in Nicaragua? Are you not aiding the corrupt and aggressor South African regime?..."

Concerning Reagan's raising of the issue of terrorism in his speech, President Khamene'i said once Reagan and the U.S. Administration alleged that Iran was the center to support terrorism but today they are announcing the contrary.

Addressing U.S. officials, he said to root out terrorism "you must first stop terrorist activities yourselves and discontinue your aid to terrorists. [quotation marks as received]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i further said that the U.S. was the cause of terrorism and a real manifestation of state terrorism for attacking Libya and financing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries not those (Lebanese) youths who are holding several Americans hostage in order to restore their rights.

"We have not asked the U.S. to allow us to blackmail it. The U.S. must return to us the spare parts for which we have paid millions of dollars under the former regime," President Khamene'i concluded.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Khamene'i described the political crisis in Western countries as a "power crisis fear" and said that the big powers still thought they could suppress or hold the oppressed nations captive by showing off their hollow power to them.

The leader of Friday mass prayers said Britain's hasty decision to break relations with Syria was the latest example of such a crisis. He said Syria is guilty only of rejecting the Camp David accord as well as refusing to compromise with the regime occupying Palestine.

The British Government attempted to persuade its allies to rise against Syria by accusing Damascus of being involved in terrorist acts, Khamene'i said.

Khamene'i added that fortunately all these plots were thwarted and the British rulers were frustrated in their attempts to isolate progressive Syria.

Khamene'i Responds to Message From Gandhi

LD131410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning handed a written message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to President Khamene'i. In the message, the Indian prime minister calls his joint efforts and talks with the Iranian president during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare effective in further strengthening and unifying the Nonaligned Movement. He expresses the hope that the movement will be able to attain further successes in wiping out depravity and helping the oppressed people of southern Africa, with the efforts and assistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the message, stressing the importance of expanding the relations between the two countries, Rajiv Gandhi repeats his previous invitation to President Khamene'i to visit India.

According to our correspondent's report, while expressing gratitude for Rajiv Gandhi's kind message and appreciation for his efforts regarding the creation of a fund for the deprived people of southern Africa, President Khamene'i said: During my meeting with Gandhi in Harare, we fortunately felt that the two countries have joint views on international issues — namely a joint effort on the issue of South Africa condemning racial discrimination and the necessity for Namibia's independence.

The President finally expressed the hope that he would be able to travel to India at the first opportunity.

Connection Between Hostages, U.S. Arms Denied

LD131934 Tehran IRNA in English 1908 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, Nov 13 — (?Iran's UN) [word indistinct] Rajaie-Khorassani categorically (?refuted the alleged) arms connection between the Islamic Republic and the Zionist entity.

He termed the claims as "part of the propaganda scenario launched by Reagan administration to reduce pressure of U.S. public opinion on White House following disclosure of McFarlane's visit to Iran [no end quotes as received].

Speaking to a group of reporters at the United Nations, he also dismissed any connection between the release of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon and receiving U.S. made arms.

Rajaie said that the undelivered U.S. weapons purchased by the former regime or financial disputes between Tehran and Paris have no connection what so ever with the hostage issue of these two countries in Lebanon and that demand for total repayment of their debts was Iran's legitimate right.

The envoy described the despatch of a clandestine U.S. delegation to Iran recently as "a dangerous and unpredictable act" which betrays Washington's vain efforts to woo Iran.

Disclosure of McFarlane's illegal visit to Tehran has put the White House in what Rajaie said "an infavorable and defensive position which forced a humiliated U.S. to launch a propaganda scenario alleged arms deal between Iran and the Zionist regime."

Stressing that the conditional release of the hostages in Lebanon is purely a foreign issue and has nothing to do with Iran, Rajaie said that in case the U.S. corrects its misconstrued policy vis-a-vis Iran, the Iranian nation and other regional Muslims would consider it as a concrete step towards reducing anti-U.S. feelings as a result of which grounds for settlement of the U.S. problems in Lebanon would be prepared.

WAKH: Operation To Release Hostages Frozen

JN140935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAKH) — Reliable sources have affirmed that the Iranian Government has decided to suspend all contacts with the United States and to freeze the operation to release the hostages until the U.S. stand on the Iranian demands becomes more clear. Chief among these demands are the release of the hostages and the frozen Iranian assets in the United States, the delivery of the rest of the shipment of U.S. weapons and equipment confiscated by the United States, and pressure by Washington on Israel to make it release several Lebanese and Palestinian detainees from the Al-Khiyam prison in southern Lebanon.

Al-Ittihad, published in Abu Dhabi, cited these reliable soruces today as saying that Iran would like to emphasize that the U.S. agreement to provide Iran with its weapons needs will be a general and lasting policy by Washington and not only restricted to several limited arms shipments that would end with the resolution of the issue of the hostages in Lebanon.

The sources also disclosed that previous weapons shipments received by Iran had been sent from the Philippines, Taiwan, and Denmark, besides the United States and Israel, and that they were sent on Danish, Taiwanese, and Panamanian ships from Israeli ports and other ports in Western Europe and the Far East.

The sources added that weapons shipments were sent from the Philippines to Iran by air on U.S. military planes, type C-141 Star Lifter and other planes belonging to a commercial airline company, chartered especially for this mission and that these shipments began to arrive in Tehran on 10 October.

The sources added that the United States also arranged another weapons shipment at the same time which was sent by sea and was the most important shipment in view of the type and number of weapons. This shipment contained spare parts and special ammunition for FC-5 Tiger fighter planes, helicopters of the Bell and Chinook type, MS-48 Patton and MS-60 tanks, and 105-mm, 155-mm, and 175-mm guns and other U.S. military hardware that Iran possesses but cannot currently use because it does not have spare parts for them and cannot service them.

Vietnam Reportedly To Supply U.S.-Made Arms

WA131930 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 25 Oct 86 p 12

[Text] Iran and Vietnam recently signed an agreement that will give Tehran $400 million of American-made weapons, ammunition, and spare parts captured by Vietnam after its victory over the United States in 1975. The weapons and equipment Iran will receive under this agreement will include 12 FB-5 fighters [as published], 12 Cobra attack helicopters, 80 M-48 tanks, 200 M-113 armored personnel carriers, and large amounts of surface-to-surface missiles, artillery, and spare parts. The agreement stipulates Iran will pay for half of the weapons in cash and the other half in crude oil.

The agreement was reached during a visit by a Vietnamese delegation headed by Hoang Son, advisor to the Vietnamese president on political and international affairs, some time before this month [as published]. An Iranian military delegation also traveled to Hanoi in July for the same purpose.

McFarlane Trip Tied to 'Powerful' War Position

PM131547 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States — New Efforts and a New Strategy"]

[Text] Once again it has been made clear that a revolutionary spirit is still governing Iran. So no one should be mistaken about this reality in their analysis. No one should think that it would be easy to control or change this situation into a semirevolutionary or nonrevolutionary state. This revolutionary atmosphere is supported in society by the powerful arm of Islam, the influence of a religious leader, and the active presence of the people on the scene.

On Tuesday 13 Aban [4 November], on the anniversary of the capture of the Great Satan's nest of spies, the speaker of the Majlis revealed a visit to Tehran by a U.S. delegation headed by [former] U.S. National Security Adviser McFarlane. This trip was undertaken to contact and negotiate with Islamic Republic officials and to hand over some proposals to promote the gradual improvement of relations between the two sides. The Majlis speaker informed the public of most of the details.

The most basic preliminary analytical point that can be made about the nature of McFarlane's visit — a visit that they [not further specified] are trying to deny — is that it is a mischievous move. It also indicates the weakness of the U.S. Administration's position with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran and is tied to Iran's position on the war fronts and in the Middle East.

We claim that Iran is still in a powerful position despite all the difficulties, problems, and adverse economic and especially manpower conditions that it has suffered as a result of the war. This is because of a steadfast leadership and deep-rooted popular support. The successful trend for Iran in the imposed war is clear proof of this claim.

Keeping in mind the vulnerable social policies of the region, any future success by our warriors on the war fronts will only result in an increase in the force and influence of Islamic ideology, success for the strategy of continued struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the growth of Islamic movements, and increasing political and social instability in the countries in this region.

This danger, which is aimed directly at the interests of world aggression, is no secret to U.S. officials. This becomes obvious from Western analyses, some of which are not very cleverly concealed. In reality, this same danger is one of the main reasons the United States has changed its position with regard to the Islamic Republic. It seems that the United States has once again become hopeful that a trend exists within the Iranian leadership that leans toward the West. So it is naively making an effort to try again to gain control over the Islamic Revolution.

It seems that two elements have been effective in this new U.S.

effort. The first element is the assumption and the image that the West has formed with regard to some current Iranian diplomacy and foreign policy. The reality is that they lack a complete and comprehensive understanding of Iranian events and issues.

This is why they have "opened a special account" for some of the political-ideological issues that are occurring in Iran. They conclude that the "fundamentalist elements which believe in exporting the revolution" are now facing another "trend, which is conservative and believes in the country's economic and industrial growth." Therefore, they say, they can benefit by getting close to the latter trend and can rest easy for a while.

The second issue is connected with a particular trend in Reagan's foreign policy. This trend could be called a reversion to the doctrine of the Carter administration. This active program, which was followed by U.S. failure in Nicaragua and Iran, faced a 6-year delay, but it was later successfully implemented in the Philippines and in Sudan. The only difference was that this time it was the Republicans who had a hand in things.

Thus, it would not be surprising to see the United States, on the basis of a new evaluation, trying to pollute the Islamic Republic's foreign policy and to drag it into a quicksand of compromise in order to control the future trend of Iranian victories. This may become clear only at a time when any type of development in the region occurs with U.S. approval. Then there will be no influence or power left for Iran's Islamic Revolution. This is the kind of trickery that demands extra care and attention.

A realistic look at events in the region, such as the release of the hostages in Lebanon and the dismissal of Yamani, and the close connection of U.S. policy with all these events force us to look at the events mentioned within the framework of U.S. foreign policy.

To go into more detail: If we do not limit the issue of Yamani's removal to internal struggles alone, we can say that the United States is thinking about strengthening friendly Arab countries in the Middle East. This is because Iran's victories will inevitably cause Saddam's downfall and provoke fundamental changes in the region which will undoubtedly add to the insecurity of the region's rulers. Therefore, if one could remove the cause of dissatisfaction, even superficially, the region's developments could also be controlled. Thus U.S. and Western vital interests would be safeguarded against serious damage.

Relying on this U.S. position and on the fact that there is proof of its step-by-step reinforcement, it can be said that the Reagan administration will try to experiment with other methods to secure the necessary guarantees of achieving its evil goal, which is to tarnish the Islamic Republic.

Here it is vital to note and not to forget that Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party must be removed not only through nonstop attacks on the war fronts but also through political struggle and aware and honest revolutionary diplomacy.

In this regard we can draw a line separating compromise from negotiations, talks, and agreements within the revolution's steadfast position. If the regional countries as a group have come to agreement on the necessity of Saddam's removal, and if countries friendly to him are really and actively moving toward a neutral position, stepped-up hostilities against these nations would not be wise.

This is a policy which reminds one of the Prophet's tradition in his wars and battles with heretics and hypocrites in Mecca and Medina and in foreign lands. The condition is to maintain awareness when confronting the enemy and honesty when facing the people. On the condition that internal issues are not linked to issues of foreign diplomacy.

Let there be more victories for our warriors on the fronts and for our officials in the political arena.

Clandestine Radio Reports Khomeyni Move

TA132007 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] On the basis of reports received by the Voice of the Liberation of Iran, several days ago Ruhollah Khomeyni moved his residence from the Jamaran fort to a large house in Shemiranat's Hesarak District. This house was reportedly once the home of Ardeshir Zahedi, former Iranian foreign minister at the time of the late shah.

The reasons for this move were, on the one hand, the existence of a plan to eliminate Khomeyni in Jamaran, and, on the other hand, the need to prevent the disclosure of details on his state of health, which due to an overcrowding of security officials, guards, and members of Khomeyni's special bureau in Jamaran, had been leaked in recent days.

The report of Khomeyni's transfer to a house in Shemiranat's Hesarak District has neither been confirmed nor denied by his entourage.

Tehran Cites Aqazadeh on OPEC Price Ceiling

LD131206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] On the eve of the session of the OPEC pricing committee in Ecuador, today at a press conference Oil Minister Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh answered reporters' questions. We draw your attention to his interview with our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Aqazadeh, we are on the eve of a session of the OPEC pricing committee and Saudi Arabia has made a proposal for an $18 price per barrel for this session. Please let us have your views on this matter.

[Aqazadeh] In the Name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Concerning the pricing committee and the prices being discussed in the world today, both in past sessions as well as in this session, Iran's position has been quite clear. The official OPEC price, which has also once been approved by OPEC, is $28 per barrel, and all the efforts of the Islamic Republic are directed toward reaching $28. Concerning the methods of reaching the $28 level, we believe that we should start with a price which, with

a definite timetable, will make us reach $28. As for the proposals that are being made in the world, if they are a start for reaching the $28 mark, we would consider them too. However, if the aim is to fix the price at the level that is being proposed, then that is not in accordance with our views and we will oppose that 100 percent. The discussions that will be held in the pricing committee will also revolve around the fact that we should make a start, should fix a minimum price for OPEC so that we can take further steps later and achieve our aims through higher prices in the future until we reach the official OPEC prices.

[Reporter] Under present conditions and on a short-term basis, what is the price favored by Iran?

[Aqazadeh] We think that we can set $20 as the start of the prices. We have informed the pricing committee of our views and they will be discussed. Whatever pricing policy is decided by the pricing committee will have to be discussed in the next OPEC session which will be held in less than a month. We will try to agree on a minimum price in the next session as a start, provided that we have a definite timetable for later measures for higher prices.

[Reporter] There is a trend in OPEC toward putting an end to the price war and returning to an official price. Do you think that the 13 countries will reach an agreement in the next session on an official price?

[Aqazadeh] Yes, I think so. At the moment, proper conditions exist for agreeing on a price by OPEC, and for putting an end to methods which break the prices such as [word indistinct] or other reductions and to vote on a fixed minimum price for the OPEC from next year. We believe that conditions are very positive for the next session. As you also mentioned, a very good background has been created for us to agree on a fixed price in the next session as a start for future prices.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

In this press conference Mr Aqazadeh, referring to the dismissal of Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's former oil minister, said: Such changes in OPEC countries concern the internal matters of the countries. What matters to us is the position of various countries in OPEC. If Saudi Arabia has given up the policy of price wars and is defending oil prices, this would receive our approval and support. Regarding the level of oil production by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the oil minister, emphasizing Iran's commitment to OPEC, said: The quota approved for our total output is 2.3 million barrels, and our production will be in accordance with this quota.

Musavi on Upcoming 'Mobilization Week'

LD131734 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Thursday that all stages of the 'grand dispatch' of Basij [Mobilization] volunteers to the war fronts should be precisely planned. Speaking to members of the central headquarters for the 'Grand Dispatch', Musavi termed Basij forces as "assets of the Islamic Revolution."

The premier said that dispatch of the 100,000-strong volunteer force to the fronts, especially at this crucial moment, when the world is anxiously expecting the final Iranian move in the war, is itself a great victory and represents the popular strength of the Islamic Revolution.

Also speaking at the session was Basij head Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani who briefed the prime minister on progress in establishment of 13,000 resistance bases throughout the country.

Some 100,000 volunteer forces are to be sent to the war fronts at the end of the 'Basij Week', (Nov 26-Dec 3).

Spokesman Outlines Week's Events

LD111834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] At a press, radio, and television press conference today, Mr Afshar, spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), described that organization's projects in strengthening the fronts and the enlisting of absentee draftees, as well as the Guards Corps projects during Mobilization Week.

At first, referring to the present situation of the imposed war and the enemy's admission of the superiority of the Islamic Republic and the imminent defeat of Saddam, he said that the Guards Corps plans for the mobilization of forces for 500 fighting battalions, a miracle in military organization, have progressed well. During three stages of the dispatch of forces we increased our combat capability by several times. He emphasized: for a traditional army this would have required several years to achieve.

Referring to the Guards Corps projects during Mobilization Week, the most important of which is the dispatch of great forces of the Army of Muhammed, peace be upon him, Mr Afshar said: The forces of the Army of Muhammad, peace be upon him, which is in fact the continuation of the formation of 500 fighting battalions, will be sent to the fronts from all parts of the country in the framework of the Helper [Ansar] Battalions.

He added: On the 1st day of Mobilization Week, the "Day of the 20-Million-Strong Army" the moat maneuver [reference to historical battle in which Muhammad ordered a moat to be constructed], which is an urban defense manuever, will be carried out by all resistance bases and will involve the construction of fortifications in the sensitive parts of cities.

On the 2d day, which is called the "Day of Glorifying the Self-Sacrificing Forces", ceremonies for glorifying the martyrs in the martyrs' rose-gardens, meeting the members of the martyrs' families, and visiting the wounded self-sacrificing forces will take place.

On the 3d day, the day of "Here We Come, O Imam", all the mobilization units' forces will take an organized part in the venues for Friday prayers.

On the 4th day of Mobilization Week, Saturday 29 November, which is called the "Day of Mobilization During the Imposed War", various exhibitions which will demonstrate the role of the mobilization unit forces during the imposed war will be set up and in each base the mobilization forces will be presented and they will receive some presents.

He added: the participation of mobilization unit sisters in a nationwide march in support of the war will be the program of the 5th day of Mobilization Week, which is the "Day of the Mobilization of the Sisters".

On 6th and 7th days of Mobilization Week, which are the "Day of Mobilization and Security" and "Training and Defensive Preparedness", the role of the mobilization unit forces in maintaining the security of towns as well as a complete report about the training of government employees by the members of the Guards Corps will be presented.

On 3 December 1986 the Army of Muhammad, peace be upon him, will leave for the battlefronts to strengthen and assist the fighters in the framework of the Helper Battalions, composed of mobilization and Guards Corps forces. On the same day a considerable number of resistance bases will be inaugurated.

The spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: for the implementation of a 100-million-strong army inside the world of Islam, we have certain projects in Lebanon in the context of Mobilization Week, in which the Muslim forces who are engaged in the war against the regime occupying Jerusalem, while setting up certain exhibitions and marking Mobilization Week, will demonstrate their strength.

Then, referring to the responsibility of the Guards Corps in enlisting absentee and deserted conscripts, Mr Afshar said: The most important goal in this work is the implementation of justice and observance of the law. The reports which we have received from all over the country show that the Muslim people in various parts have reported absentee and deserted conscripts. This public participation has meant that no one can escape his duties as a conscript. He added: With certain measures that we have adopted we have tried to solve the problems of absentee conscripts, the most important of which is their low pay. In this connection, a bill has been approved in the cabinet for increasing the stipend of married conscripts. Some funds have been put at the disposal of a committee prior to the official ratification of the bill by the Majlis, to be paid to married conscripts.

Message to ICO Urges End to Support for Iraq

NC140647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, our country's Foreign Ministry has issued a communique announcing the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance regarding the communique issued by the ninth session of the ICO Islamic Good Offices Committee. The communique states that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a victim of aggression, expresses deep regret over the losses and damage which are a consequence of the war for the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq and the Islamic community, which they share in conjunction with the Islamic Good Offices Committee. Iran considers the Iraqi regime the aggressor and initiator of the war, responsible for all these losses.

The Foreign Ministry communique also states that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its contacts with the president and members of the Good Offices Committee, has conveyed its stance regarding the various aspects of the war to the committee. These contacts concern humanitarian problems pertaining to the war, based on the resolutions approved at the seventh and eighth sessions of the committee on the use of chemical weapons, attacks on residential areas, safety of civilian aircraft, and shipping in the Persian Gulf. All measures taken in this regard will be welcomed by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding POW's, the Islamic Republic of Iran is willing to negotiate with the Good Offices Committee on the extradition of various groups of POW's on the basis of its latest recommendation to the 25th International Red Cross and Red Crescent conference.

Elsewhere in its communique the Foreign Ministry states that one of the factors which has contributed to the continuation of the war has been the political, economic, financial, logistical, and in some cases military support of most of the member-countries of the ICO to the aggressor Iraqi regime. Iran stresses that withholding such support and insisting on the need to maintain neutrality by the members of the ICO, especially some of the Persian Gulf countries, could play an effective and decisive role in establishing peace in the region and terminating the war.

The communique also states that initiation of aggression and the war has been recognized indisputably at the international level. The attention of the Good Offices Committee to the initiation of the war is a sign that this committee is taking a logical attitude toward the problem of the war. However, if this attitude, even though accompanied by political recommendations, continues within a conservative and ambiguous infrastructure, it will not be a step forward.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry notes that the toppling of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Government, the dismantling of Iran, and the establishment of a puppet government in the areas which would have been seceded were among the objectives of Iraq in its commencement of the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Despite the fact that consecutive military defeats have weakened the Iraqi regime, these objectives have not changed and the implementation of a cease-fire will only provide Iraq with an opportunity to rally its defeated forces and renew its aggression. In this regard, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot accept a cease-fire, which would be tantamount to a renewed threat to its territorial integrity, sovereignty, and security. We believe that so long as this aggressive regime remains, the establishment of true, durable peace and security is impossible.

Kuwaiti Nonsupport for Iraq Would Secure Peace

LD132253 Tehran in English to Europe
1930 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The elimination of Saddam is beneficial to all the regional states. Blackmailing by Saddam of the rulers of the Persian Gulf littoral states, especially Kuwait with which Iraq has common frontiers, entered a new phase since the onset of the imposed war in late 1980. It was such that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq on the one hand, wanted to manage the war in the face of the military forces of Iran who created new effects each day, and this gave it continuity — and on the other hand specifically wanted that Kuwaiti officials, while gripped with a sense of fear and terror about the rulers of Baghdad, especially Saddam, and apparently to defend the Arab nation and nationalism, despatched their economic and monetary help to Iraq. Saddam al-Takriti, by repeatedly announcing this issue that he is desirous of cordiality with the neighboring Arab states, also attempted to keep Kuwait and other emirates of the Persian Gulf region from forging friendship and association with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In order to realize these objectives, the dictator of Baghdad did not spare any trick or device, and he considered and even considers at present, the exploitation of every means as permissable to this end. Whenever Kuwait has somewhat objected to these obstinate acts, saboteurs hired by Saddam himself and the Ba'thist Party have created catastrophies in that emirate so much so that there could exist no outcry in a position to the despatch of aid to the Ba'thist regime. The arson in the Hamid oil refinery in the middle of the current year is in itself a prominent case of this aggression and sabotage.

Kuwaiti officials, on account of a sense terror from the Saddami regime and ultimately in order to implement a series of conservative policies and also to preserve the interests of the West in the region, and also consistent with their policies which at present support Saddam, are not only not speaking about these cases and are bypassing all this aggression and blatant violation of the regional and international laws and regulations, keeping silence and neglecting them. Sometime ago when anti-aircraft batteries of the Kuwaiti Army fired a missile at an unidentified aircraft which most probably was an Iraqi plane and ultimately, a few weeks ago when the intruding fighter-planes of Saddam in an attack against the place carrying the advisor to the amir of Kuwait forced it to an emergency landing in Yeravan, Soviet Armenia, even then the Kuwaiti military generals showed negligence, refusing to make any specific comments. It is still more interesting to note that, they, with regard to their reason for the recent incident, that is the landing of the Kuwaiti airplane in the Soviet Yeravan, announced it to be the bad weather in Iran that prevented the plane to land there. Still more cunning is the fact the Ba'thist regime under the leadership of Saddam, following such a breach of the laws, openly attempts to attribute such violations to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and thus to undermine and strain the atmosphere of cordiality existing between the Islamic Iran and the Persian Gulf's littoral emirates.

What can in this regard act to nullify all these plots in the initial stage constitutes the vigilance on the part of the Kuwaiti Government officials and this vigilence, care, and truthful statement of the fact, can come to them only when they abandon conservatism and the pursuance of the political trend of the West in the region, and also their support of Saddam and his party. This issue would lead to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran could not only consider itself to be close to Kuwait, but there would also be removed some of the existing obstacles in the way of eliminating Saddam in order to secure a stable peace in the region. The Kuwaitis should know that today, the sun of Islamic kindness has dawned from Iran and the rays of this kindness would also fall on the Muslim states of the region provided they may desire so.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Defense Ministry Hit

NC140543 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Iraqi Ministry of Defense building was the target of a missile of the air force missile unit of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards' Corps [IRGC] this morning. The IRGC central headquarters issued a communique in this regard.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And fight them until there is no further sedition. [Koranic verse] O valiant Islamic nation! O God-seeking and combatant Iranian nation! Simultaneous with the dispatch of the grand convoys of the wayfarers of Karbala', the dazzling presence of the combatant Islamic nation on the battlefronts, and the continued victories of the courageous Islamic troops in Iraqi territory, as well as the defeat of inauspicious conspiracies of world oppression and the unholy supporters of Saddam, the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime — attempting to ease psychological pressures and its dread of its forces' defeat in the grand operations of the soldiers of Muhammad (peace be upon him) — initiated inhuman acts by attacking residential and economic and industrial installations in our country. Hence, in the wake of the cowardly attacks of the criminal rulers of Baghdad and the repeated warnings of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on reciprocal retaliation, at 0252 this morning the Ministry of Defense building of the 'Aflaqi Saddam's regime was the target of the missile unit of the air force of the IRGC. The missile unit of the IRGC air force announces, in conjunction with the other victorious units of Islamic Iran, that it has dealt a fiery and firm blow to the black cheek of the criminal Saddam and will continue its hallowed struggle until the toppling of the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime. With the assistance of God, victory is at hand, and convey the glad tidings to the believers. [Koranic verse] [Signed] The Central Headquarters of the IRGC

Iraq Warned of 'Drastic Measures'

NC141122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Following the missile attack by Islamic combatants on the Defense Ministry of the Zionist Iraqi regime, the War Information Headquarters issued the following communique: In his exalted name. [passage omitted] Today's missile attack by the combatants of Islam is aimed at preventing the enemy from

repeating such bestial attacks on residential, economic, and industrial areas of our country. The Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly stated that it is not the initiator of attacks on residential areas and has always striven to prevent the Ba'thist rulers from trampling international norms, but experience has shown that the Baghdad rulers heed only the language of force. The Islamic soldiers do not want to use their weapons for aggression, but if the Iraqi regime does not halt its mischiefmongering, our combatants are forced to renew their resolve to consider defensive or punitive measures and retaliation and to take drastic measures.

Iraqi Military, Economic Units Hit
LD141039 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — Iranian fighters bombed military and economic centers in Iraqi city of Jalula', 30 kms east of Iraq overlooking Iran's Qasr-e Shirin region at 11:28 hours local time (07:58 hours GMT) Friday.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces further said that the fighter bombers returned to their bases safely.

Iraqi Warplane Downed in Khuzestan
LD141052 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down in Mahshahr, Khuzestan Province, by Iranian surface-to-air fire at 11:44 hours local time (08:14 hours GMT) Friday. The plane's pilot was captured, said the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces here.

The Joint Staff said that the downed warplane was among a number of enemy fighters which attempted to bomb an industrial unit in Mahshahr.

Iraqi Gunboat 'Set Ablaze'
LD131724 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Nov 13, IRNA — An Iraqi gun-boat was set ablaze in Khawr 'Abdallah waters by the coastal artillery fire of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC).

The sunk Iraqi gun-boat attempted to approach the positions of Muslim combatants of Iran at 10:30 GMT.

Communique No 2,654
LD131603 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA — Two intruding Iraqi war planes were shot and probably downed by anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian forces over Tabriz, East Azarbayjan provincial capital, and Eslamabad, in Bakhtaran Province, Wednesday.

Announcing the above Thursday, the 2654th Joint Staff Command Communique added that the Iranian Navy intercepted five foreign merchant ships and oil tankers in the Hormuz Strait Wednesday, but allowed them to carry on since no Iraqi-bound goods were found.

In two separate missions Thursday, Iran's Air Force fighters bombarded 'Aqrah military garrison in northeastern Iraq and industrial and economic installations in the eastern town of Miqdadiyah at 04:00 and 07:40 GMT respectively.

The attacking planes returned to their bases safely after setting the garrison ablaze, and inflicting heavy damage and losses on the installations.

The military communique added that economic and industrial installations in the southern Iraqi port city of Basra have been subjected to long-range artillery fire of Iran's combatants of Islam since noon Wednesday. The installations sustained heavy losses and damage.

Artillery and heavy weapons fire were exchanged between the two sides throughout the nearly 1,200 km-long battlefront of the Iraqi-imposed war with the Iranian forces maintaining the upper hand during Wednesday and Thursday. In these operations the Iraqis sustained considerable casualties and damage.

The Iranian defenders smashed or put a number of Iraqi tanks out of action in the Chazzabeh region in the western fronts, where an enemy patrol group was also routed.

The Iranian Gendarmerie forces demolished 10 heavy and light Iraqi weaponry emplacements and set three vehicles afire, concluded the communique.